THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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News of the Week.

EAST.

—Secretary Richardson has directed the assistant treasurer at New York to give notice that during the month of July he will sell one million gold of first, second, fourth, and fifth Thursdays each, and one and a half million the third Thursday, and that he will purchase half a million bonds on the third Wednesday of the month. In all he will sell $5,500,000 gold, and buy $500,000 bonds.

—In Pennsylvania, since Saturday, a fearful fire has been raging in the northern part of Schuylkill county, destroying a vast amount of timber on the south side of Bearhridge; and on Sunday it struck with a terrific shoot over Mahanoy mountain and fell on Gilberton, destroying twenty-five houses belonging to the Hickory coal company, and turning over thirty families out without shelter. The loss of Gilberton is about $30,000, and at last accounts the fire was still spreading in the mountains, where, however, little damage would be done.

—Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J., were sold at auction last week and purchased by ex-governor Randolph, W. V. Ledgerwood, George Halsey and Gen. N. Halstead, for $25,000. It is the intention of the purchasers to hold it for the state until the legislature meets when, if so desired, they will transfer it without profit.

—Nearly all of the $350,000 worth of bonds stolen from the Fall City Tobacco Bank, in Louisville, Ky., last February, have been recovered by compromising with the thieves at 25 per cent. The negotiations were conducted in New York.

—Stokes' little plan of celebrating his victory over the supreme court by getting bail for the summer and going to Europe to have "a jolly time," has been vetoed by his counsel. [illegible] foresee better than their indiscreet clients the effect of such junketting by a [illegible] possibly, before him, would have on public opinion. The new trial does not come on till October, and the intervening months Stokes must spend in his luxurious cell in the Tombs.

—Cyril Dion has challenged Garnier for a thousand dollars a side and the champion cup. Ubassey has also issued a challenge to the champion of the world, and says he will reside in the United States from the 15th of October next till June 15, 1874, during which time he will be at the disposition of any billiard player for a match of a thousand points, played consecutive evenings, five hundred each, for $500 a side, or as much more as his opponent may elect.

—The steamer Fortune has sailed from Annapolis with the class of cadet engineers for their annual summer cruise. There are about twenty-five in the class, and the cruise will be along the coast north of Cape Charles, stopping at various navy yards on the way. She will return to Annapolis in September.

—An address has been sent to President Grant and Governor Dix by Italian born citizens, expressing the belief that some prompt and effectual remedy is absolutely necessary to put down the infamous traffic in Italian children, carried on between Italy and America, and asking that certain laws may be framed to that end.

WEST.

—Hon. T. L. Coll, of the board of Indian commissioners, write to commissioner Smith, of the Indian bureau, that the special commission to the Sioux Indians report success in their mission, and that the Northern Pacific railroad will be safe from attack this season.

—In investigation of the affairs of the suspended Farmers' Bank at Chicago shows that the proprietors, two brothers, Ten Eyck, began business without a dollar. They secured deposits of about $17,000, and have lived in style on the revenue derived from the constant turning of this small amount.

—Extensive forest fires are reported all over the country, and in Michigan, especially, a repetition of 1871 has been feared. Supplies of all kinds had been sent from Marquett and the towns surrounding, for the use of the sufferers.

—Meetings have been held in Chicago for the purpose of taking steps to organize a company to build a direct trunk line of railway from Chicago to the southeast Atlantic coast. The route proposed is through Indianapolis, Lexington, Ky., [illegible], Augusta, Ga., and then connect with present lines to Savannah, Port Royal, and Charleston. The air-line distance between Chicago and Savannah is 787 miles.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

—It is known that the German government has invested ten million dollars in United States' bonds, principally of five per cent. funded loan.

—London.—The receipts from the internal revenue in the United Kingdom, for the fiscal year, were £75,886,000, a decrease of £379,000 from the preceding year.

—The Chinese have captured Momeel, a capital town of Burmah, northeast of Ava. The place was carried by assault, and there was a great slaughter of defenders and inhabitants.

—Since the fall of the Khiva, the Russian government has renewed its assurances that its troops will retire from the country with the Khan has been sufficiently punished for his treatment of Russian subjects.

—Victories are reported for the yellow fever and the rebels in Cuba.

—A dispatch from Penang says the Dutch goverument, with a view of terminating hostilities with Ocheen, has offered the Sultan to pay expenses thus far incurred by war, to rebuild the mosque burned by Dutch troops, to acknowledge the independence of the Sultan, and to abstain from interference with Mohammedanism. In return Holland asks that certain priveleges be granted Dutch traders at Atchinese ports.

—Jackson S. Shultz has been requested to remain as United States commissioner at Vienna, but in the event of his retiracy, Garretson of Cleveland, will be his successor. It would be no surprise if, as stated, Minister Gay's official life should be terminated at the close of the exposition. The fact is known here that when he was appointed, about four years ago, he said he desired to remain abroad only about half the time. His retirement will be voluntary, without intimation from the administration in that direction.

—Prince Bismarck has declared in the German parliment that it remains impossible in the present circumstances to fill up the post of German envoy to the Vatican. The government of the empire, he added, would take no part in the next election to the papacy; but, after that event, they would take steps to ascertain whether the successor to Pope Pius IX. had been legally chosen.

—Brownsville, Texas, mail from Lardo brings news that a large party of Kickapoo Indians are encamped on the Mexican side a few miles from there. It is supposed they are waiting for the Rio Grande to fall to make a raid on that place. Preparations were being made for a vigerous defence. These Indians have been in the habit of making incursions in that section, robbing ranches and killing settlers, heretofore escaping into Mexico unpunished.

—The affairs of Spain are still chaotic, and the air is full of rumors of possible combinations. The ministry with which Margill began the week went out of the office quietly June 22, upon a vote of the Cortes expressing confidence in the present government, but authorizing Senor Margill, president of the ministry, to form a new one in case of a crisis. The hint was taken, and Margill was at once left free to look up a new cabinet.

—London.—The government has received dispatches from Sir Samuel Baker, dated Khartum, May 29, where he had safely arrived with our Europeans under his command. He reports that the country is far south as Equator has been annexed to Egypt. The slave trade has been suppressed and all rebellious movements and secret intrigus checked. The country is orderly and its government perfectly organized. A road has been opened by Zanziba free from interruption. He won a victory on the 6th of May with only 105 men over an army of the African chief Omosso. His mission has been perfectly successful.

—Canada, very destructive brush fires have been raging through the country north and northeast of Toronto. Reports from Aurora, Fenton Falls, and other towns, covering a stretch of over [illegible] miles, state that thousands of acres of timber, together with crops, fences, farm-houses, barns, etc., have been swept away. Some lives have been lost. The loss is probably about $600,000. A fire in the woods in Kent county, New Brunswick, swept the line of the Inter-Colonial railway, now under construction there, for a considerable distance, destroying store-houses, shanties, and other inflammable matter, in its progress. The loss, chiefly to the railway conductors, is heavy.

—Mexico has not been as successful as Prussia in repressing the disturbances that would naturally follow the expulsion of the Jesuits. In Orizaba the Protestant bishop has been compelled to flee for his life from the infuriated Catholics, in another town a riot has occurred, and throughout the country the Protestant clergy are in a condition so precarious that the present ministry is summoned by the press to take measures for their protection or to retire in favor of one that will do so.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The investigation by the secretary of war as to the missing records thus far has not developed the fact that any records have been removed from the department, although a most rigid search has been made.

—The war department will send to West Point, from the [illegible] bureau, as a trophy the first gun fired in [illegible] of the rebellion, fired at the steamer Vicksburg, bound for New Orleans and supposed to have arms and ammunition on board belonging to the United States. The firing took place several days before any guns were fired at United States ports or troops [illegible] small four-pound cannon; formerly the property of the city of Vicksburg.

—Receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June first, $115,067,727,728; the estimate was $110,000; receipts for June, $9,051,505.

—The first comptroller has issued a circular to several United States marshals, announcing that the expenses of the United States courts incurred during the present fiscal year are in excess of the appropriation, which is now entirely exhausted. This will prevent the settlement of unpaid accounts for services in the fiscal year until additional means are obtained. In all probability a deficiency bill for this purpose will be passed at the next session of congress.

—The Indian bureau to-day received from the war department, an official letter from Lt. Col. Jno. R. Brooks, commanding at Camp Supply, in which he states that the Cheyenne and Kiowa Indians are off their reservation. This official letter is transmitted by Maj. Gen Pope to Lieut. Gen. Sheriden, who enforses it. Respectfully forwarded for information of the general of the army and Indian bureau the Cheyennes and Kiowas are on their reservations. Gen. Sherman endorses the passes as follows: These are the Indians to conciliate with, to whom Santanta and Big Tree are to be turned loose. I have no more faith in their sincerity than I have in prairie wolves, and as I once risked my life to test their sincerity I do not propose again to expose others to like danger, and hope the Indian bureau will manage them without the aid of the army.

—The commissioner of pensions has promulgated the following new and important order:

On and after the first of July the consideration of all invalid increase cases will be suspended by the pension office until the biennial examination, which takes place on the fourth of September next. Medical examination, however, will continue in such cases, so that no applicant may suffer loss as to the commencement of increase by reason of date. Medical examinations in the meantime of all original cases upon file will be considered and disposed of so far as the evidence warrants.

—The following is the official report of the condition of the wheat crop: Winter wheat mostly harvested. Of 653 counties from which reports have been received, 202 are above the average, 168 average, and 381 below; of 300 counties reporting spring wheat, 103 [illegible]. The acreage of winter wheat [illegible] what increased, though many fields of winter were killed and plowed up for spring wheat and other crops. The acreage of spring wheat is very largely increased, and especially in the northwest is unusually promising. Indications of the crop for 1873 are considered at least equal to those of June, 1872, when the department estimated the prospective crop at 220,000,000 bushels. The first estimate of the year raised the annual report of 1872, not yet published, 249,197,020 bushels, with equally favorable conditions. The yield may be safely set down at 250,000,000 bushels. Insect ravages, however, are reported in the spring wheat: serious loss in some localities.

Rye—Twenty-four states report an increased and ten a decreased average of winter rye. 16 states report the condition above the average, 2 an average, and the remainder below. The maximum condition, 410, in California; minimum, 83, in Illinois. Spring rye is reported in only 10 states; maximum condition, 108, in Kansas; maximum, 89 in Indiana.

Barley—Winter barley varies from 65 in Kentucky to 108 in Kansas. It ranges from 83 in Indiana to 114 in Maine.

There is no returns of hops.

—Oats—An increased average and improved yield of oats indicated in the majority of the states. The maxium condition, 113, is found in Virginia, and the minimum, 83 in California.

—Samuel McClean, banker of Pittsburgh, Pa., has fled, under charges of forgery, and leaving liabilities $60,000 in excess of his assets.

—It is alleged by the Washington Chronicle that the cific Pa road has sold Union lands to settlers which it has received no patents, and to which, under present rulings, it can secure no title.

—The grand jury of the United States circuit court, at Raleigh, N. C., has found forty-seven true bills, fifteen for violation of the internal revenue laws, nine for defrauding the government in pensions, eight for embezzlement, nine for perjury and six for minor offenses. It is said that prominent revenue officers are among those indicted, but the names are not made public. Frauds have been detected by which the government [illegible] $150,000 in the fourth districts since 18[illegible] investigation will be contined at the November term.

—The secretary of interior has made the following important ruling: When a homestead is cancelled and homestead claimant is found on land at the sale of such cancellation, together with others who design taking land under preemption laws, the homesteader being legally upon the land, his settlement rights vests instantly on such cancellation, while it was covered by said homestead, were tresspassers and the homestead claimant is the preferred party under [illegible] laws.

—President Grant [illegible] a proclamation announcing that he has received official notification that the British and Dominican parliments have adopted necessary legislation preliminary to those portions of the treaty of Washington pertaining to the fisheries and to relations between the United States and dominion going into effect, and that consequently, they are now in full operation.

—Washington.—The law abolishing the franking privilego, having gone into effect, the several departments detailed men especially to attach stamps to official documents, all of which are previously to be entered, balances for those purposes being supplied to all bureaus and divisions. Five clerks are now required to affix stamps to dead-letter mail each day, one clerk formerly having been sufficient for franking. The clerks of the city postoffice complain of additional labor imposed by the weighing of public documents before mailing, to ascertain whether the stamps are sufficient to cover the postage.

—The total debt is $2,234,993; total interest, $42,356,652. Debt less cash in treasury, $214,781,813.

Louis Napoleon's private estate amounted to $2,000,000. His extraordinary facilities for making money always impaired the credibility of the yarns about his poverty. It is said that, whenever we wanted to turn an honest penny, he housed himself in the Tulleries and gave out that he was ill. The Paris bourse responded at once.

Hiram Powers, the sculptor, is compelled to abandon his artistic labors by a chronic and, it is feared, incurable bronchial affection.

TIRED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair,
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing over-much,
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day—
We are so dull and thankless; and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft, and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee—
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again—
If the white feet into the grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache, then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret,
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more,—

If I could mend a broken [illegible]
[illegible] in reach the sky—
There is no woman in [illegible]
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own.
Is never rumpled by a shining head—
My singing birdling from its nest is flown,
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

A Lover's Ruse.

In N——, one of the larger French provincial cities, during the autumn of 1871, a young German officer was quartered in the house of a rich merchant. M. B——, so the merchant was called, was a Chauvinist of the purest water. At the beginning of the campaign, he was sanguine in the belief that, within four weeks, all Germany would be at the feet of the Emperor Napoleon; and now, despite all the reverses the French arms had met with, from Weissenburg to Paris, he was thoroughly convinced that Gambetta, with his newly-created army, would soon drive the hated German invaders to the last man from the "sacred soil of France."

Until this ardently longed-for moment arrived, like the prudent man that he was, he paid the taxes and contributions demanded of him by the invaders promptly, and gave vent to his hatred for *les maudits Prussiens* by vilifying Bismark and the king of Prussia in his little family circle, and by avoiding, as far as possible, Lieutenant D——, who was quartered in his house.

The ladies of the house, his wife and daughter, were good patriots; but their patriotism did not prevent them finding Lieutenant D—— very amiable and interesting, and their allowing him to spend a considerable share of his leisure hours in their society. Mademoiselle Louison, the daughter, was eighteen years old, and very pretty. Lieutenant D—— was five or six years older, was an accomplished man of society, and thoroughly master of the French language. What was more natural than that, despite national differences, the young people should be drawn toward each other? The mother who was [illegible] gant young officer, favored his suit, and encouraged her son-in-law, that would be, to formerly ask Louison's father for her hand. But papa B—— declared that he would sooner see his daughter dead than the wife of a Prussian, gave the lieutenant a polite but decided refusal, and forbade his wife and daughter from holding any further intercourse with him. The ladies were requested to occupy one wing of the house, and the servants received strict orders to deny the Prussian officer all communication whatsoever with the fortress.

About this time the railroad accidents in the provinces occupied by the Germans had become so numerous that they, as a means of self-protection, compelled some prominent French citizen to ride on the locomotive of each train, in order to prevent his countrymen from tearing up the rails of the road, or otherwise doing it such injury as to endanger the safety of the train, because now the life of one of their fellow-citizens would be imperrilled by an accident as well as those of their enemies. The means accomplished the desired end; railroad accidents became rare. But these compulsory trips in mid-winter, on an open locomotive, were very far from being pleasure-trips; and M. B—— was not a little amazed when, within the short space of two weeks, it was his lot to make the journey in this manner to and from S—— no less than five times. His protestations and remonstrances were of no avail; the order from the German headquarters was there and had to be obeyed; for *contre la force il n'y a pas de resistance*. When M. B—— was notified for the sixth time to hold himself in readiness to make the journey again to S——, he entered a complaint to the *maire*, who replied, with a shrug:

"I am sorry, but I can do nothing for you. It is certainly very strange that you should be selected so much more frequently than others to make this unpleasant trip. Have you, perhaps, a personal enemy at the German headquarters?"

"I recently refused a German officer, who asked the hand of my daughter," said he, after a moment's reflection, "and denied him admission to my family circle."

"*C'est ça!*" cried the *maire*, laughing. "That explains the mystery. Two or three times, when you have been away, I have seen Lieutenant D—— enter your house. He evidently has sufficient influence at headquarters to enable him to send you on these accursed journeys whenever he desires to visit your daughter."

M. B——'s indignation knew no bounds.

"My dear friend," continued the more philosophic *maire*, "I would advise you to consent to your daughter's marriage rather than, in this cold weather, to contract a pneumonia by riding to and from S—— on an open locomotive."

M. B—— threw himsel,ac f intohair and seemed for some minutes lost in reflection. It was a terrible alternative, either to give his daughter to a *maudit Prussien*, or to endanger his own valuable life.

"How long, think you," he asked the *maire*, "will it be before the army of the Loire will destroy the Germans before Paris, and drive the last one of them across the Rhine?"

"The army of the Loire," replied the *maire*, "has, according to news received this morning, been defeated, losing ten thousand prisoners."

"*Mensonge! impossible!*" cried M. B——

But he concluded that it would be wise, under all the circumstances, to follow the advice of his friend the *maire*. Immediately on his return from his sixth compulsory trip to S—— he gave his consent to his daughter's betrothal with the hated Prussian, and from that time he received no more orders from the German headquarters to ride on an open locomotive.

Photographic.

[From the Danbury News.]

Having a photograph taken is one of the great events in a man's life. The chief desire is to look the very best, and on the success of picture hinges in many cases the most important epoch in life. To work up a proper appearance time enough [illegible] voted to catching flies for their phosphorus, would cancel the entire national debt and establish a New York daily paper. When you have completed your toilet you go to the gallery and force yourself into a nonchalence of expression that is too absurd for anything. Then you take the chair, spread your legs gracefully, appropriate a calm and indifferent look, and commence to perspire. An attenuated man with a pale face, long hair and a soiled nose now comes out of a cavern, and adjusts the camera. Then he gets back of you and tells you to sit back as far as you can in the chair, and that it has been a remarkably back spring. After getting you back till your spine interferes with the chair itself, he shoves your head into a pair of ice tongs, and dashes at the camera again. Here, with a piece of discolored velvet over his head, he bombards you in this manner: "Your chin out a little, please." The chin is protruded. "That's nicely now; a little more." The chin advances again, and the pomade commences to melt, and start for freedom. Then he comes back to you and slaps one of your hands on your leg in such a position as to give you the appearance of trying to lift it over your head. The other is turned under itself, and has become so sweaty that you begin to fear that it will stick there permanently. A new stream of pomade finds its way out, and starts downward. Then he shakes your head in the tongs till it settles right, and says it looks like rain, and puts your chin out again, and punches out your chest, and says he doesn't know what the poor are to do next winter, unless there is a radical change in affairs, and then takes the top of your head in one hand and your chin in the other, and gives your neck a wrench that would earn any other man a prominent position in a new hospital. Then he runs his hands through your hair and scratches your scalp, and [illegible] velvet for another look. By this time a new sweat and pomade have started out. The whites of your eyes show unpleasantly, and your whole body feels as if it had been visited by an enormous cramp, and another and much bigger one was momentarily expected. Then he points at something for you to look at; tells you to look cheerful and composed, and snatches away the velvet and pulls out his watch. When he gets tired, and you feel as if there was but very little left in this world to live for, he restores the velvet, says it is an unfavorable day for a picture, but he hopes for the best, and immediately disappears in his den. Then you get up and stretch yourself, slap on your hat and immediately sneak home, feeling mean, humbled, and altogether too wretched for description. The first friend who sees the picture says he can see enough resemblance to make certain that it is you, but you have tried to look too formal to be natural and graceful.

Extraordinary Physical Strength.

The strength and dexterity of the "hamals" of Constantinople in carrying enormous burdens, are, says the Levant Herald, proverbial, and it is surprising to see one of these poor eastern porters quietly plodding his way up or down some hilly street with a perfect mountain of material piled upon his back. The loads they carry are most miscellaneous, but even old residents, *blasés* on this point, were astonished recently to see a hamal staggering along the Grand Rue de Pera with a large four-wheeled carriage, all complete except the horses, lashed on his porter's knot. It would be interesting to know what are the habits and diet of this powerful hamal. Is he an early riser? Is he a tetotaller? Does he smoke? and how did he bring himself into such a condition that he can carry a carriage instead of requiring a carriage to carry him? His muscular power must far exceed not only that of Milo, but even that of the celebrated English athletic, Thomas Topham of Islington, who, on the 21st of April, 1639, advertised himself to perform several feats of strength at the Nag's Head, Gateshead, on the 23d of the month, namely: "He bends an iron poker, three inches in circumference, over his arm, and one of two inches and a quarter round his neck he breaks a rope that will bear two thousand weight, and with his finger rolls up a pewter dish of seven pounds hard metal; he lays the back part of his head on one chair and his heels on another, and suffering four men to stand on his body, he moves them up and down at pleasure; he lifts a tube six feet in length with his teeth, with half a hundred weight hanging at the further end of it; and lastly, to oblige the public he will lift a butt full of water." Topham, however, did not, like the hamal of Constantinople, carry a four-wheeled carriage on his back, nor did his extraordinary strength conduce to the equanimity of his temper or to his peace of mind, if we judge from his end, for in the obituary notices of last century it is stated that on August 10, 1749, "died Thomas Topham, known by the name of the Strong Man, master of a publick-house in Shoredisch, London. In a fit of jealousy he stabbed his wife, then cut his own throat and stabbed himself, after which he lived two days."

George Washington's nurses have, at length, all passed in their checks, but his private memorandum book is beginning to crop out in southern items.

[illegible] from London.

Henry Watterson, writing from London to the Courier-Journal under date of May 31st, makes the following palpable hits:

I take it for granted that, writing in this random way, you don't want of me either any news or opinions upon current events. The only event of importance that has happened since our party got over (I wonder if they did do it in honor of our arrival, leastwise, it occurred the very day after!) was the change of administration in France. Strange to say, neither McMahon nor Thiers has thought it worth his while to communicate with any of us, and therefore, humiliating as the confession is, I must own that I know no more than other people. Just one guess and I will drop the subject. The republic in France is a success. Gambetta [illegible]. He is the coming man. The faction fight that is going on among the monarclists will in the end prove fatal to them. There is no Napoleon of courage and genius to take the lead. The march of republicanism is forward. Gambetta has brains and daring, and, more than this, he represents the natural aspirations of the present age, the present generation of Frenchmen, and, if he lives, he is sure to win. France a republic, Spain a republic (and Castelar is as great a man as Gambetta,) what next? No man is a prophet, but any man of ordinary capacity can see that republicanism is a fixture in Europe. The United States is at this moment the greatest influence, and, in many respects, the greatest power in the world. If there be any discontented American citizen, north or south, who regrets the circumstance, let him come over here; let him see the villainous class distinctions which everywhere manifest themselves; let him conceive the villainous proscriptions, political, social and individual, which they denote; let him compare the most abject phase of life in America with the every day forms, customs and phases of life in this country, and then, as an honest, God-fearing man let him go home if he dares, and say he is not proud of his nationality, proud of its place among the nations, proud of its institutions, with all their shortcomings and imperfections; proud of its glory and prestige and grateful to its [illegible], because, in the midst of oppression which, in a free land like England [illegible] accepted as the common-places of [illegible] intelligent people, it can throw about him its folds, making him to all intents and purposes, what Mr. Gladstone [illegible] own prime minister, is not, [illegible] my neighbor, the Marquis of [illegible] minister, and my little friend [illegible] the Duke of [illegible] [illegible] over us [illegible] ture, [illegible] tion, [illegible] tutes, [illegible] ideas, con[illegible] are; and, [illegible] rejoicing in their literature, [illegible] that I would rather be, what I am, an obscure ex-confederate, out of [illegible] out of favor at home, nay, a [illegible] of Louisiana, than be a well-to-do citizen of London, living under the shadow of Mr. Burke's coeval towers, and that constitution which is so girt and hedged in by limitating statutes as to deny a fair man a fair chance in his own country. It is the sheerest gammon to talk about English freedom. The only freedom they have in England is begot by fear in the upper classes, in the cabinet, in the parliament. Though more agreeably enslaved, the people are as much enslaved as the people of Poland; enslaved to prejudices, predilections and conventions, which their masters have fastened into laws. The ball of revolution, successfully sweeping in Spain and France, will presently come this way; and then you may look for Lord Macaulay's Australasian sitting among the ruins of St. Paul's, for of all the cities of the world, as Blucher first suggested, London is the one city that seems to have been meant by God and nature for sack and pillage, fire and sword, the civilized tomahawk and the scientific torch.

But I desist. I spare you. I began to sing a song about the pleasant things, the fine ladies and the gay places, the solid mansions and the roast beef, touching upon the young Lady of Gloster, and our old acquaintance, the Tichborne claimant, and not meaning to fall into a sermon on government. I dare say you have had enough for one sitting. At all events, I will end abruptly by promising in my next to give you a more particular account of the frivolities and follies of the metropolis.

The First Successful Cotton Mill in South Carolina.—South Carolina is rejoicing over her first successful cotton factor. The mill was started early in 1872, and during the latter eight months of the year earned over 13 per cent. on the capital invested. "For the first quarter of 1873," says the superintendent, "I have made a careful estimate, and state without doubt that we shall pay the interest on money borrowed and make for the three months not less than 6 per cent. on our capital. We have labored under disadvantages for the want of a working cash capital. Hence, I did not recommend any dividend; but if no unforseen misfortune overtakes [illegible] I think we can commence a quarterly divideud in July of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and continue at that until we realize a commercial capital adequate for our requirements. During the year there have been erected in our village sixteen houses, of all kinds. Our inhabitants have increased, and the population is now about eight hundred. A free school has been established and the average attendance is about sixty.

"Mr. Speaker," exclaimed a member of the Arkansas legislature, "my colleague taunts me with a desire for fame. I scorn the imputation, sir. Fame, sir! What is fame? It is a shaved pig with a greased tail, which slips through the hands of thousands, and then is accidentally caught by some fellow that happens to hold on. I let this greased-tailed quad[illegible] go by me with[illegible] any e[illegible], sir."

Hurry-Uppers.

I have just been reading Olive Thorne's trials with a put-offer, and I cannot resist putting in a word on the other side of the question, and telling something of the life of a hurry-upper.

If the "habit of putting off is frightfully common," the out extreme is frightfully dangerous. For while a slow, easy person usually enjoys a long life, one of those go-ahead drivers will hurry himself into the grave and drive his friends there before him. For the last eight years I have been daily, yes, hourly, prompted by such precepts as, "Take time by the forelock," "Procrastination is the thief of time," "Delays are dangerous," "Time is money," etc., etc., by a husband who is a model in every respect, except that he is always in a hurry. Some of you may [illegible] with envy, perhaps, at the thought of a husband with only one fault—but if there is anything else so wearing to both body and soul as being constantly hurried, I do not know what it is.

"Hurry up, hurry up, Em, it's almost 7 o'clock, time breakfast was ready," is often the first greeting I have in the morning. But long ago I learned that "most 7 o'clock" means from five to ten minutes after 6, and David always keeps our clock a half-hour ahead of the right time; why, I gain still another half-hour, and reckon that the real time is only half-past 5. I do protest against the idea of gaining time by having the clock too fast. When our clock is ahead of time I am always thinking, Well, the clock is too fast, I need not hurry so; and I go a little slower, and then, am too late, when, if the clock had been right I would have planned accordingly.

Now, I hope no one will think I am one of the put-offers, for I am not. I never am late to church, and in my school-days I used to pride myself on my punctuality—would go term after term without getting a single tardy-mark—never used to miss a train of cars, though I never had to sit an hour on the hard seats in the depot waiting for a train, as I have sometimes done since David the hasty became my guide.

Shall I ever forget the last time we went to visit grandma? I am certain the hurry and worry and excitement of that one trip must have shortened the span of my earthly career by some hours at least.

I was in a very happy frame of mind that morning, thinking how pleased grandma would be to see us, and how she would admire baby Bennie, her only grandchild, and whether she would agree with me in thinking it best not to cut his gums to let the little teeth through, etc. With a great many such things running through my mind, I was very leisurely getting Bennie ready for his bath, stopping to admire his dimpled shoulders, and give him a hug and kiss, [illegible] called up the stairs, "Emma, how near are you ready? It is time we were off."

Now, I knew better. I knew the train did not leave for a good hour at least, but somehow, when David gets in one of his hurrying fits, it is always contagious, and in a few minutes I was flying around the house at a rate that was a caution to all slow folks.

Bennie's bath, of course, must be omitted. I would only have time to wipe off his face and hands a little, which, of course, he resisted with all his force of fist and foot. A regular bath in his bath-tub he always enjoys, but a wash-rag! he'll fight it to his last breath. Under the circumstances I did not wait to put much of a polish on the chubby cheeks, but hurried his clothes on, and, to keep him out of mischief, seated him in the middle of my nice, clean bed. He must have something to amuse himself, anything to keep him still, I thought, as I crowded the cover tight in the pomade jar, and handed it to him, greatly to his delight, for it was a new plaything.

Bennie disposed of, I hurried to get myself ready. I had just taken down my hair, when another call came from below, "Come, Em, hurry up!" Now, Nature has given me a switch only a yard and a quarter long, and thick proportionately—not like a chignon that can be pinned on at a moment's notice—but with shaking fingers, for the hurry was already beginning to tell on my nerves, I twisted it up in about two minutes, and was hurrying on my clothes, when again from the lower regions came a call, "Why, wife, what are you about? You surely will be left, do hurry!" Oh, wasn't that exasperating! When every nerve and muscle I possessed were strained to the utmost in my efforts to move fast, to be told to "hurry." My emotions were undiscribable, but certainly my strongest desire was to get my fingers aroung that man's throat, and, if possible, to choke off, for five minutes at least, that everlasting "hurry up."

A noise from Bennie attracted my attention, and I turned to him to find the little mischief had taken the cover off the pomade jar, and with his little fingers had taken out dabs of pomade and spread them all over the counterpane, pillows, and everything else within his reach. Never mind, we must not wait now to fix things, for just then came another call, "Do hurry, Em; are you never coming?" and I hurried down stairs, wiping Bennie's fingers as I went, and we hurried into the carriage, and the horse hurried to the depot at a rate that sent people flying across street crossings, for David always will keep a horse that goes like the wind; he can't wait for a slow horse.

When we reached the depot I trembled, so that Bennie's heavy weight fairly dragged me down, but we were there in time, surely, for no train came for forty-five minutes. Weary minutes they were to me, for I was ashamed of my dirty baby, and tears of vexation would come into my eyes when I thought of the room I left in such disorder, when there was plenty of time to make it neat and tidy.

And yet, my dear, old, kind David, I am already conscience-smitten to think I have been complaining at his having even one fault.—*Elinor Brooks in Christian Union.*

Judah P. Benjamin, formerly of Louisiana and the Confederate cause, is earning $25,000 a year as a lawyer in London.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

BY LUCY H. HOOPER.

All night long the baby-voice
Wailed pitiful and low;
All night long the mother paced
Wearily to and fro,
Striving to woo to those dim eyes
Health-giving slumbers deep;
Striving to stay the flutt'ring life
With heavenly balm of sleep.

Three nights have passed, the fourth has come,
O weary, weary feet!
That still must wander to and fro,
Relief and rest were sweet.
But still the pain-wrung, ceaseless moan
Breaks from the baby-breast,
And still the mother strives to soothe
The suff'ring child to rest.

Lo, at the door a giant form
Stands sullen, grand and vast!
Over that broad brow every storm
Life's clouds can send has passed.
Those features of heroic mould
Can waken awe or fear;
Those eyes have known Othello's scowl,
The maniac glare of Lear.

The deep, full voice, whose tones can sweep
In thunder to the ear,
Has learned such softness that the babe
Can only smile to hear.
The strong arms fold the little form
Upon the massive breast.
He whispers; "go and rest!"

All night long the giant form
Treads gently to and fro;
All night long the deep voice speaks
In murmured soothing low,
Until the roselight of the morn
Flushes the far-off skies,
In slumber sweet on Forrest's breast
At last the baby lies.

O Savior, Thou didst bid one day
The children come to Thee!
He who has served Thy little ones
Hath he not, too, served Thee?
Low lies the actor now at rest
Beneath the summer light;
Sweet be his sleep as that he gave
The suff'ring child that night!

HUMOROUS.

The other day a gentleman accosted one of the Topeka ministers: "Dr. M., why is this? On Sunday last the lightning struck two churches, Baptist and German Methodist, but never touched one of the saloons. How is that for providential?" The minister replied: "All right. That's just in accordance with our theory. Some folks get their lightning in this world; others have it in reserve for the next."

The Quail.—The quail iz a game bird, about one size bigger than the robbin, and so sudden that they hum when they fly. They have no song, but whissell for music: the tune iz solitary and sad. They are shot on the wing, and a man may be good in arithmetic, fust rate in parseing, and even be able tew preach acceptably, but if he hadn't studdied quail on the wing, he might az well shoot at a streak ov lightning in the sky az a quail on the go. Briled quails properly supported with jellys, toast and a champane Charlie, iz just the most difficult thing, in mi humble opinyun, to beat in the whole history ov vittles and sumthing to drink. I am no gormand, for I kan eat bred and milk five days out ov seven, and smak mi lips after i git thru; but if i am asked to eat briled quail by a friend with judishious accompanyments, i blush at fust, then bow mi hed, and then smile sweet acquiescence, in other words, i always quail before such a request.—*Josh Billings.*

We have [illegible] save us in the future from the persecutions of life insurance agents and book canvassers. It is in the nature of a patent combination reflex-action door-scraper. We fasten it down by the side of the lowest step in front of our house, and wait until a book canvasser comes along, which one is tolerbly certain to do within fifteen or twenty minutes. The canvasser stops to scrape his boots, while he thinks up some new and vigorous exaggeration with which to impose on us. As his foot touches the iron two clamps fly over his instep and hold him fast, a steel claw suddenly shoots up legs and grabs his trousers, a trap flies open in the pavement, and the victim is hauled into a coal-cellar, where we have an infuriated Irishman engaged to mellow him and flatten him out with a scoop-shovel or a hatchet. We allow the Irishman a royalty upon the remains, and he seems to be animated by an earnest enthusiasm which promises rich results. If the machine works well we shall either buy a grave-yard or found a medical college. In the mean time, persons in want of bodies for dissection or other purposes will please apply. These corpses will be closed at a sacrifice to cash purchasers.

How to Prevent Hens from Eating Their Eggs.—The country gentleman suggests a way to prevent hens eating their eggs. It is to fill an egg with a solution of pepper, and put the egg back in the nest. A Danbury man has tried this and says it works like a charm. He put a pretty goose dose of pepper in the egg, and placed it in the nest of the criminal. Pretty soon the hen came around and took hold. It was a brindle animal with long legs, and somewhat conceited. It dipped in its bill and inhaled the delicacy. Then it came out doors. It didn't gallop out, we don't mean, but it came out to look at the scenery, and see if it was going to rain. Its mouth was wide open, and the feathers on top of its head stood straight up. Then it commenced to go around the yard like a circus horse. Once in a while it would push out one leg in astonishment, and then holler "fire," and start on again. The other hens came out to look on. Soon the hens from the neighborhood came over the fence, and took up a position of observation. It was quite evident the performance was something entirely new and unique to them. There is a good deal of human nature in hens. When they saw this hen dancing around and have all the fun to itself, and heard it shout "fire," and couldn't see the conflagration themselves, they filled up with wrath, and of one accord sprang upon it, and before the Danbury man could interfere, the brindle hen with the long legs was among the things that were. He says the recipe is effectual.—*Danbury News.*

There are forty granges, with a membership of over 1,000, in Bourbon county, Kan., and their association has already resulted in procuring agricultural implements at half the former prices, and general supplies at an average of 25 per cent. less. They are preparing to build a mill to grind their own grain, and contemplate the incorporation of a company to manufacture their own implements.

James Russell Lowell suggests that Noah should be canonized as the patron saint of newspaper correspondents, "being the only man who ever had the very latest authentic information from everywhere."

Why the Red Sea is Called Red.

A question that has puzzled scholars found a solution some time since in the observation of an American submarine diver. Smith's Bible dictionary discusses learnedly in the name of the Red Sea. The dictionary surmises that the name was derived from the red western mountains, red coral zoophytes, etc., and appears to give little weight to the real and natural reason which came under our American notice. On one occasion the diver observed, while under sea, that the curious wavering shadows, which cross the lustrous, golden floor like Frauenhofer's lines on the spectrum, began to change and lose themselves. A purple glory of intermingled colors darkened the violet curtains of the sea chambers, reddening all glints and tinges with an angry fire. Instead of the lustrous golden [illegible] thallassphere darkened to crimson and opal. The walls grew purple, the floor red as blood; the deep itself was purpled with the venous hue of deoxidized life-currents.

The view of the surface was even more magnificent. The sea at first assumed the light tawny or yellowish red of sherry wine. Anon this wine-color grew instinct with richer radiance; as far as eye could see, and flashing in the crystalline splendor of the Arabian sun, was a glorious sea of rose. The dusky red sandstone hills, with a border of white sand and green and flowered foliage, like an elaborately wrought cup of Bohemian glass enameled with brilliant flowers, held the sparkling liquid petals of that rosy sea. The surface, on examination, proved to be covered with a thin brickdust layer of infusoria slightly tinged with orange. Placed in a white glass bottle, this changed into a deep violet, but the wide surface of the external sea was of that magnificent and brilliant rose-color. It was a new and pleasing example of the lustrous, ever-varying beauty of the ocean world. It was caused by diatomaceæ, minute algæ, which under the microscope revealed delicate threads gathered in tiny bundles, and containing rings, like blood-disks, of that curious coloring-matter in tiny tubes.

This miracle of beauty is not without its anologies in other seas. The medusæ of the Arctic seas, an allied existence, people the ultramarine blue of the cold, pure sea with the vivid patches of living green thirty miles in diameter. The minute organisms are doubly curious from their power of astonishing production and the strange electric fire they display. Minute as these microscopic creatures are, every motion and flash is the result of volition, and not a mere chemic or mechanic phosphorescence. The photocaris light a flashing cirrus, on being irritated, in brilliant [illegible] ted. The living fire washes over its back, and pencils in greenish yellow light its microscope outline. Nor do these little creatures lack a beauty of their own. Their minute shields of pure translucent silex are elaborately wrought in microscopic symbols of mimic heraldry. They are the chivalry of the deep, the tiny knights with lance and cuirass, and oval bossy shield carved in quaint conceits and ornamental fashion. Nor must we despise them when we reflect upon their power of accretion. The gallionellæ, invisible to the naked eye, can, of their heraldic shields and flinty armor, make two cubic feet of Bilin polishing slate in four days. By straining sea-water, a web of greenish cloth of gold, illuminated by their play of self-generated electric light, has been collected. Humboldt and Ehrenberg speak of their voracity, their flower of discharging electricity at will, and their sporting about, exhibiting an intelligent enjoyment of the life God has given to them. Man and his works perish, but the monuments of the infusoria are the flinty ribs of the sea, the giant bones of huge continents, heaped into mountain ranges over which the granite and porphyry have set their stony seal forever. Man thrives in his little zone; the populous infusoria crowd every nook of earth from the remote poles to the burning equatorial belt.—*Will Wallace Harney, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

Marriages in Paris.

The marriage customs of the working classes, singular in some respects, have not changed during the last forty years; while marriages among the upper classes have been gradually losing the domestic [illegible] private character which formerly attached to them. To-day, as forty years ago, the working man or the small tradesman goes in a great carriage, specially reserved for such occasions, to the church where the religious service is to be performed. A visitor to any of the large livery stables of Paris would not fail to be struck by one remarkable peculiarity. In some corner of the [illegible] yard will be observed a number of carriages, evidently intended for holiday occasions, emblazoned with shields and coat-of-arms of all kinds, from the arms of particular towns to those of the crown itself, and whose faded splendor seems like a strange reflection on French revolutions. The bigger the coach, the more gilding it displays, the more profuse its emblazonment, the greater is the demand for it for marriage parties. When the religious ceremony is concluded, these same carriages immediately convey bride, bridegroom, parents, relatives, and friends to one of those monster restaurants of the *faubourgs* or the *banlieue*, which are specially famous for their wedding feasts. After the feasts the same string of carriages proceeds to the bois de Boulogne, at the entrance to which the party, with the bride and the bridegroom at their head, alight and walk in procession through the park. A young woman of the humbler ranks of Paris life would not believe that she was really married if this state visit to the Bois was omitted. Marriages in high life, on the other hand, assume the character of a religious and musical fete. Invitations upon beautifully printed paper are issued for the religious ceremony. Ladies and gentlemen respond by appearing in elegant morning dresses, except those favored individuals who are to be placed nearest to the altar, and who are in evening dress. Until lately the musical performances were limited to a few strains from the organ, played upon the entrance and departure of the wedding party, but now the composition of the musical selection has become one of the great questions connected with the religious ceremony of marriage. The church at the same time is handsomely decorated and brilliantly lighted, and, with all these elegantly dressed ladies conversing in low tones behind their fans, the gentlemen walking about exchanging smiles and recognition, almost resembles a saloon where some acting charade is being performed, in which a young man dressed in black, and a young woman dressed in white, represent two beings whose fates are to be united. When the ceremony is completed, a few hurried congratulations are offered, and the ladies leave by the great door of the church, where the carriages, summoned by the shouts of the attendant foot-men, await them while the gentlemen, indulging in most wordly conversation, scrutinize at leisure the toilets and salute the wearers. A foreigner who happened to light upon such a scene might well imagine himself witnessing the dispersion of an audience which had been attending the first representation of a new play.

Glimpses of the Gulf.

A Traveler's Thrilling Tale—Cast Up by the Sea.

In Lippincott's for June a terrible re[illegible] given by a traveler, who, sailing in a fishing smack with the hardy fishermen, fell upon a strange adventure, which he relates as follows: Suddenly the traveler fancied he heard a cry, but the fisherman said no, it was the scream of water-fowl or the shrill call of an eagle far above, dropping down from the blue zenith; and they sailed on. Again he heard the distant cry, and was told of the panther in the bush and wild birds that drummed and called with almost human intonation; they sailed on again. But again the mysterious, troubled cry arose from the labyrinth of green, and the traveler entreated them to go in quest of it. The fishers had their freight for the market, delay would deterrioate its value; but the anxious traveler bade them put about and he would bear the loss. It was well they did. There, in the dense coverts of the sea-swamps, amid the blackish water-groths and grasses, they found a man and woman, ragged, torn, starved. For nine days they had had no food but the soft pith of the palmetto, coarse mussels, or scant poison berries, their bed the damp morass, and their drink the blackish water, and they told the wild and terrible story of Last Island. Last Island was the Saratoga and Long Branch of the south, the southermost watering place in the gulf. Situated on a fertile coral island enriched by innumerable flocks of wild fowl, art had brought its wealth of fruit and flowers to perfection. The cocoanut-palm, date-palm and orange orchards contrasted their rich foliage in the sunshine with the pine-apple, banana, and the rich soft turf of the mesquit grass. The air was fragrant with magnolia and orange bloom, the gardens glittered with the burning beauty of tropical flowers, jessamine thickets, balm over ous grape arbors, white cottages festooned sun po[illegible] with curving chalet or Chinese vines, [illegible] arbors and shadowy retreats of espaliers pretty as a coral grove, and a fair shining hotel in the midst, with arcades and porches and galleries, the very dream of ease and luxury, as delicate and trim as if made of cut paper in many forms of prettiness. Here was the nabob's retreat; in this balmy garden of delight all that luxury, art and voluptuous desire could hint or hope for was collected; and nothing harsh or poor or rugged jarred the fullness of its luxurious ease.

FROM ACTIVE LIFE TO SUDDEN DEATH.

Ten nights before, its fragrant atmosphere was broken into beautiful ripples by the clang and harmony of dancing music. It was the night of the "hop." The hotel was crowded. Yachts and pleasure vessels pretty as the petals of a flower tossed on the water, or as graceful shells banked the shores; and the steamer at twilight came breathing short, excited breaths with the last relay, for it was the height of the summer season. In their light, air dresses as the music swam and sung, bright-eyed girls floated in graceful waltzes down the voluptuous waves of sound, and the gleam of light and color was like a butterflies' ball. The queenly lucious night sank deeper, and lovers strolled in lamp-lighted arcades, and dreamed and hoped of life like that, the fair existence of love and peace; and so till, tired of play, sleep and rest calm in the small hours. Hush! All at once came the storm, not, as in northern latitudes, with premonitory murmur and fretting, lashing itself by slow degrees into white heat and rain, but the storms of the tropics, carrying the sea on its broad, angry shoulders, till, reaching the verdurous, love clustered little isle, it flung the bulk of waters with all its huge, brawny force right upon the cut-paper prettinesses, and broke them into sand and splinters. Of all those pretty children with blue and with opalescent eyes, arrayed like flowers of the field; of all those lovers dreaming of love in summer dalliance, and of cottages among figs and olives; of all the vigorous manhood and ripe womanhood, with all the skill and courage of successful life in them, not a tithe was saved. The ghastly maw of the waters covered them and swallowed them. A few sprang, among crashing timbers, on a floor laden with impetuous water, the many, perhaps, never waked at all, or woke to but one short prayer. The few who were saved hardly knew how they were saved, the many who died never knew how they were slain or drowned. The pair found by our fishing-smack, were a wealthy planter and his wife. For nine days of starvation and danger they had clung together. When I think of the husband's manly care in thus abiding by his wife, I find it hard to reconcile it with the fact that he only valued his life and hers at a few dollars, not enough to compensate the traveler for the loss incurred as demurrage to the fisherman. Now, Last Island is but a low, sandy reef, on which a few straggling fruit trees try to keep the remembrance of its bygone beauty. It is as bare and desolate as the bones of those who filled its halls in the cataclysm of that dreadful night, bones which now waste to whiteness on sterile shores or are wrought into coral in the under sea.

An Atlanta doctor advises persons afraid of cholera to stand on their heads for one minute three times a day. He argues that this arrests abdominal depression, and would be a healthful gymnastic exercise at any time.

A SONG FOR PEACE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

As a tale that is told, as a vision,
Forgive and forget; for I say
That the true shall endure the derision
Of the false till the full of the day;

Ay, forgive as you would be forgiven;
Ay, forget, lest the ill you have done
Be remembered against you in heaven
And all the days under the sun.

For who shall have bred without labor?
And who shall have rest without price?
And who shall hold war with his neighbor
With promise of peace with the Christ.

The years may lay hand on fair heaven;
May place and displace the red stars;
May stain them, as blood-stains are driven
At sunset in beautiful bars;

May shroud them in black till they fret us
As clouds with their showers of tears;
May grind us to dust and forget us,
May the years, O the pitiless years!

The precepts of Christ are beyond them;
The truths by the Nazarene taught,
With the tramp of the ages upon them,
They endure as though ages were naught;

The deserts may drink up the fountains,
The forests give place to the plain,
The main may give place to the mountains,
The mountain return to the main;

Mutations of worlds and mutations
Of suns may take place; but the reign
Of time and the toils and vexations
Bequeath them, no, never a stain.

Go forth to the fields as one sowing,
Sing songs and be glad as you go,
There are seeds that take root without sowing,
And bear some fruit whether or no.

And the sun shall shine, sooner or later,
Though the midnight breaks ground on the morn;
Then appeal you to Christ, the Creator,
And to gray-bearded time His first-born.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Latest Reliable Estimates From the Cotton States.

In May last the committee of the New Orleans cotton exchange sent out letters to reliable persons in all the counties of the cotton states requesting information regarding the condition of the cotton crop. They now publish, in condensed form, the results of their action derived from letters dating from May 22, to June 7. Their report may be accepted as the safest guide to a proper understanding of the aspects of the crop. Thirty-six counties were heard from in Mississippi, and the letters received show an increase in the general average of cotton in the state of eight per cent. Fertilizers have been used to only a limited extent, and labor is efficient. There have been heavy rains and a cold spring, which will retard the crop about fifteen days. The crop is generally represented as good. In Louisiana, thirty-five parishes having been heard from, the crop is two weeks late. General average increase in the acreage over last year of 2½ per cent. Very little fertilizers used. Both favorable and unfavorable weather reports were received, and the stands of cotton are represented as a full average, although many complaints of the grass were sent. Forty counties of Texas responded to the inquiries of the committee. The average of the increase in the acreage is placed at fully 25 per cent. An increase in the number and efficiency of labor is reported. The crop, which is represented as in a fair condition, although heavy rains and a cold spring have seriously retarded it, is about twenty-five days late. Many complaints of grass come from this state. No fertilizers have been used. Intelligence from thirty-five counties of Arkansas shows an average stand of cotton has been obtained. Labor more plentiful. Owing to rain and a late spring the crop will be fifteen days later than last year. Of the fifty-three reports, twenty-six complain of grass and weeds. The average increase of acreage is about 10 per cent. Unfavorable weather reported from all quarters, and two-thirds of the report [illegible] of the crop, while the other third represent it as bad. Labor good, and better than last year. The presence of grass is much complained of, and only an average stand of cotton has been obtained. Fertilizers are very little used in Tennessee. The reports from Alabama come from thirty-three counties. Average increase in acreage, 7 per cent. From nineteen counties the news is that the stands are good, while twelve counties report adversely. The crop is fifteen days later, and its condition is only an average one. Excessive rains are reported. Labor is said to be sufficient, and the use of fertilizers has largely increased. The average increase in acreage of the fifty-five North Carolina counties heard from is fully twenty-five per cent. over the acreage of last year. Labor not so plentiful in this state as last year, and the use of fertilizers has largely increased. Cold and wet weather has produced an unfavorable condition of the crop, which is from fifteen to twenty days later. Twenty-two counties in South Carolina have been heard from, and an increase of 10 per cent. in the acreage is reported. An average stand only of cotton has been obtained, and the condition of the crop, owing to the excessive rains, is very bad. The crop is three weeks late. The planters of this state are much discouraged. Seventy-nine counties in Georgia report, showing an increase in the acreage of 30 per cent. Labor is satisfactory and the use of fertilizers has increased largely. The weather has been rather more favorable than last year, and, except in four counties, the stand is reported as good, some letters say very fine. The condition of the crop is represented as good, and the average for the state is about fifteen days later than last year. Meagre reports from Florida give a good account of the weather, of labor, and of the stands and condition of the crop. An increase is reported in the area of 2½ per cent.

Shallow vs. Deep Plowing.

"Rural" of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. L. Dunlap, has at last length become a convert to shallow plowing, or as much of a convert as a cautious conservative may be, to a new and startling departure out of the line of ancient routine and method. He confesses thus the experiences of the last few years have shown that an upturning of the soil is of little or no value, if it is not a positive injury. Harrowing answers a better purpose than plowing, and if plowing is necessary, it is a mechanical necessity, having for its end the destruction of weeds rather than the growth and development of the plant. I suspect the mechanical genius and force of the country is far in advance of the agricultural, and that our machine makers have forced upon us a thousand tools of doubtful use and value. I suspect we plow deep quite as much because our plows that plow deepest do the best work, in a mechanical point of view, as because deep plowing is necessary to successful agriculture. The fertile and inventive minds of the country seem, in many instances, to have created tools, and then invented the scientific reason for their use.

A New York man who believes in advertising paid a bill of $78,000 the other day, for a year's work, but it was money well spent, for the earnings resulting from that advertisement, which were divided among four persons, footed up $650,000.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

A GRINDSTONE should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the woodwork, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears unequally.

CLEANING TINWARE.—Acids should never be employed to clean tinware, because they attack the metal and remove it from the iron, of which it forms a thin coat. Rub the articles first with rotten-stone and sweet-oil, then finish with whitening and a piece of soft leather. Nothing else will give so good a polish.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farmer writes that ticks may be kept from sheep, and even driven from them, by putting sulphur in their salt once a month. He keeps lice from his cattle, horses and hogs by the same means. If lice troubled hogs, he puts sulphur in their food. If chickens are troubled with them, he puts sulphur in their food and sprinkles it in their nests.

TAPIOCA PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.—Soak four large spoonfulls of topioca in about one quart of water for an hour or two; about one hour before dinner place it on the stove, and let it cook until nearly tr[illegible]parent, adding water if too thick, sw[illegible] to taste and add a little nutmeg; then have two or three good juicy apples peared and quartered in a pudding dish, pour the topioca over them. Set in the oven, and as soon as the apples are baked the pudding is done. To be eaten with sugar and cream.

TO CANDY LEMON PEEL.—Clear the lemon peelings from the pulp, let them lie two days in [illegible] and water, scald and drain the[illegible], then boil them in a thin syrup ti[illegible]ey look quite clear. Take them out, and have ready a thick syrup made with fine loaf sugar, put them in it and simmer till the sugar candies about the pan and the peeling. Lay them separately on a hair sieve, to drain; strew sifted sugar over them and dry in a slow oven. Orange peel should be soaked in several waters till all bitterness is gone, and then candied in the manner above set forth.

COMPOSITION CAKE.—One and three-quarter pounds of flour, one and one-quarter of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one pint of good milk or half a pint of cream, one pound of fruit, half a nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon. Sift thoroughly with the flour one teaspoonful of soda and double that quantity of cream tartar; rub the butter and sugar together, break in the eggs and work them in well; then add the flour a little at a time, till it is well stirred in; then the spices, then the fruit, having previously floured and dried it. Stir fifteen minutes, pour in pans and bake immediately.

THE MODEL HOG.—In a recent discussion before the Farmers' Club of St. Louis, Professor C. W. Murtfield said: Since the attention of farmers has been given to developing the hog, animals eleven months old that weigh 300 or 325 pounds are often seen. It used to be considered a good hog that reached 300 pounds in his eighteenth month. This is the most desirable hog for packers, and the "Berkshire" fills the bill nearer than any other breed. The "Poland China" is considered unprofitable, except for the matter of lard. In this latitude, and south of it, a black hog is [illegible] can stand the heat better. If I wanted a pig to eat, drink and sleep, I should choose the "Suffolk," but the model hog is the "Berkshire."

WHY CLOVER IMPROVES THE SOIL.—Professor Voelcker thus explains the action of clover in increasing the fertility of soils: All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover growing for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the best manure, is a good crop of clover. A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a locked-up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it in their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to great extents, to manuring with Peruvian guano, and in this paper of mine I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would ever think of applying. It is only by carefully investigating subjects like the one under consideration that positive proofs are given, showing the correctness of intelligent observers in the field.

OATMEAL, BONE AND MUSCLE.—Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Professor Forbes of Edinburg, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and heigth, and also tested the stre[illegible] of both the arms and loins of the [illegible]nts in the university, a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburg by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them the French, and highest of all the Scotch and Scotch-Iris[illegible]om Ulster, who, like the natives [illegible] Scotland, are fed in early years with at least one meal a day of good milk and good oatmeal porridge. Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, stimulating and satisfying. It is popular in the Brooklyn navy-yard, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put into a pail of moderately cool water. It is much better than any of the ordinary mixtures of vinegar and molasses with water, which farmers use in the haying or harvest field.

THE prince of Satsuma, who is a terrible hater of foreigners, recently visited Yeddo, where he had not been for many years, creating a great sensation, which gave rise to reports that he intended to inaugurate a revolution. To show his antipathy to progress, he made his officers remove all chairs, tables, sofas, etc., from the steamer that brought him, and lay mats instead. On arriving at Yokohama he refused to ride to Yeddo in the cars, but had himself carried in the old way, by the coolies, in a bamboo chair. His men were all well dressed in the old way, with their heavy tin swords, old banners, lances, etc., and thus they swarmed into the city, frowning defiance at everything foreign.

The Holy Land of To-day.

[From the New York World.]

A meeting in behalf of the Palestine in the Central Methodist church, Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street. Exploration Society was held last week Rev. Professor Hitchcock was the first speaker. He said that explorers were every week identifying new spots near the Jordan. Rev. Dr. Robinson did not make very wide exploration. Countless ruins exist, the exploration of which will produce great results in the interest of the Bible. In 1865 the English began to examine the west side of Jordan. They invited the co-operation of Americans. The result was, the English concluded to leave to the American society the east side of Jordan while they took the west side. The English have surveyed 1,250 square miles. The Americans will use the same scales, so that a uniform map may be made. The English are spending $25,000 a year, the American society will keep within $20,000. The whole work will require five years. A frank appeal will be made to the Christians of this countrg to furnish the money for this enterprise. A number of Americans are now on the ground, and have surveyed their base-line of five miles. The expenses have been met, so far, by gentlemen of New York, who have subscribed $500 to $1,000 apiece. The desire is now to obtain $10 subscriptions. If the Bedouins are too troublesome the enterprise will be given up. It is desired that this Bible-loving earnest Methodist church shall have the first chance to subscribe. The speaker said he would now introduce an explorer, who is the son of a missionary, and was born in Palestine.

Rev. W. H. Thompson said that the longer he stayed in Palestine the more he realized how little is known about the country. There is no site except Jerusalem that seems so easy to explore as Tyre. He had been there some forty times. Beyrout is now using old Tyre as a stone-quarry. Cesarea was evidently built from the stones of an old Phœnician town. Most modern cities in that region are built in this way. An Arab once took him to see a tesselated pavement in Tyre. Near it was a hole that led to a causeway just discovered. This was evidently the causeway that was made of the ruins of most ancient Tyre, taken by Alexander; by it he connected the island on which the city stood with the main-land. It was made of a mass of old Phœnician columns. All the waters near Tyre are strewn with the ruins of some of the finest buildings ever erected. Columns of all sorts are found, and the oldest are the most massive. He thought the exploration of such waters was a far more important work than the search for an open polar sea. Some peasants of Sidon lately struck upon four leaden boxes full of gold pieces. They quarreled, and the news coming to the governor, he tortured them until they disgorged the whole sum. Such treasures have often been found there, as such burials have been going on for five thousand years. He had been much struck by a castle near Tyre. Found it Saracenic, with a Canaanite base. From the castle he and his father counted seventy-two ruins of towns and castles. In traveling through Galilee he found that Josephus was right in saying there was 1,500 towns there. These ruins stand so close that they almost touch. This land has been conquered, as far as the west of Jordan is concerned, by all great nations. But Jordan valley 1,300 feet below the sea, has acted as a barrier, and the east side is remarkably unchanged from the times of Job. An architecture is found there that seems likely to last as long as the earth. Every particle of the houses, even to the ceilings, is of stone. There is a sort of lava bed there which it cost Mehemet Ali 30,000 men to capture from 2,000 Druses. In this very place was the stronghold of "Og, king of Bashan." That land has treasures of immense value, because it has been so little disturbed, There are inscriptions there which will certainly explain the original dispersion of the race from the plateaus of Asia, and also why the Egyptians had hieroglyphic while the Asiatics had a phonetic language. At the close of this speech the names of those who would pay $10 a year for five years were taken.

The Story of Eugine's Lace Dress.

A leading lace manufacturer of Paris is to exhibit a dress at the Vienna exposition which has an interesting history. About five years before the fall of Paris, the Empress Euginie discovered one day among a lot of old laces, which had been trrnsferred to her as a souvenirs of the Empress Josephine, about a quarter of a yard of lace-flounce of a most singular and beautiful mesh and peculiar design. The ex-empress is a connoisseur in laces as well as in many other fine arts. She saw at a glance that she possessed an art treasure, the more valuable as it was yellow with age, broken and mutilated. She sent at once for E DeLisle, the president of the Compagnie des Indes, lace manufacturers at Paris, and requested him to reproduce it, if possible. "Your royal highness gives me a difficult commission," said M. DeLisle, "one, I fear, impossible to perform. Your raiment is real old point de Venise, of which there are but few samples in existence, and the art of making it is lost." Can we not revive it?" asked the empress. "I give you carte blanche in making the experiment, and another carte blanche for my dress when finished." The manufacturers resolved to see what could be done. He first submitted the sample of Queen Hortense's relic to his own adult experenced lace-makers. None knew the mesh. Its intricacy baffled them all. No instruments, however fine, under eyes the most practiced, could tell how it could be reproduced. He had tried adult ingenuity and the experience of age; and he must resort to youth. He selected from his young girls twenty of the most intelligent workers, those with the strongest eyes and deftest fingers, and after a year had passed by, the long-sought-for discovery was made. Now the work was begun in earnest. It was four years before it approached completion. Before the dress was finished Paris was in ashes and Euginie an exile. But the lace weavers escaped the general destruction and Euginie's dress was spared. She wrote to M DeLisle from England, saying that though no longer an empress nor enjoying the income of royalty, she would take the dress when finished, if he should be a loser by keeping it. The manufacturer, not to be outdone in generosity, laid the case as stated in the empress's letter before the directors of the company. They were touched with the misfortunes of the beautiful woman, and unanimously decided to release her from her engagement.

The Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The idea of the order of the "patrons of husbandry" was originally borrowed from an association which for many years had maintained a feeble existence in a community of Scotch farmers in North Carolina. The object of this Scotch society, so far as can be ascertained, appear to have been the purchase of all needed supplies from first hands and at wholesale rates, and the cultivation of more intimate social relations among its members; that is, it was a secret co-operative, industrial, and social association among those already allied by mutual work and interest and sympathy. It was meagre in number, and narrow in influence, to a degree that the fact of its existence was known beyond the limits of the little community affected by its institutions. Nor was it until the spring of 1873 that the idea of these Scotch farmers first began to be mooted abroad, and become known to the people of the west. During the previous winter, Mr. O. H. Kelley of Itasca, Minn., and a dozen other leading agriculturists of the west, happening together in Washington, held frequent interviews in relation to the interests of the farming population of the great west. It was at this time and place that the farmers' movement first suggested itself to their minds, upon learning of the character and operation of the little Scotch society in North Carolina, whence sprung the agricultural revolution in its present shape. At once the idea was seized upon, and adapted to meet the purposes of a national organization. Early in the year 1868 a "grange" was organized at Itasca, Minn., under the supervision of Mr. Kelley. This was the first grange organization in the United States, except the organic germ in North Carolina. Another grange was speedily organized at Newton, Jasper county, Io.; and in a short time a third entered upon a feeble existence at Waukon, Allamakee county, Io. Here and there in various parts of the west, and northwest, other granges were organized from time to time; but the movement had not yet taken firm root, and its existence was still precarious. At the end of 1871, the order had been introduced into Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois; but, up to the close of the year 1871, its entire number in the four states named is estimated at not over seventy-five thousand.

Quickened by a new impulse, and strengthened by a powerful vitality, its progress within the past twelve months, beginning with the year, has been not less than wonderful. From its weak army of seventy-five thousand, it is claimed that, in the same four states, its membership has swelled to the more formidable number of four hundred and fifty thousand, and is constantly increasing with the same rapid vigor. At the same time, the order has been introduced into a large proportion of the remaining states, and some of the territories, and is extending not only to the north and west, but also the south and east. It is this prodigious growth, rapid advance, and general diffusion throughout the country that gives the deepest significance to this movement. In Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and particularly in Georgia, the agricultural classes are organizing granges with the same avidity which characterizes the movement in the northwest. Altogether it is found in active operation at the present time in twenty states, two or three territories, and in the Canadas.—*Old and New.*

Christopher Columbus.

Columbus is the man who discovered America two points off the port bow. One day in his garden, he observed an apple falling from its tree, whereupon a conviction flashed through his mind that the earth was round. By breaking the bottom of an egg and making it stand on end at the dinner table, he demonstrated that he could sail due west and in course of time arrive at another hemisphere. He started a line of emigrant packets from Palos, Spain, and landed at Philadelphia, where he walked up Market street, with a loaf of bread under each arm. The simple-hearted natives took him to see their new park.

On his second voyage, Columbus was barbarously murdered at the Sandwich islands, or rather he would have been but for the intervention of Pocahontas, a lovely maiden romantically fond of distressed travelers. After this little incident he went west, where his intrepidity and financial talent displayed itself in the success with which he acquired land and tobacco without paying for them. As the savages had no railroad of which they could make him president, they ostracised him, sent him to the island of St. Helena. But the spirit of discoverery refused to be quenched, and the next year we find him landing at Plymouth Rock in a blinding snow storm. It was here that he shot an apple from his son's head.

To this universal genius are we indebted also for the exploration of the the Nile and an unintelligible but correspondingly valuable report of a visit to the valley of the Yellowstone. He took no side in one late unhappy war; but during the revolution he penetrated, with a handful of the Garde Mobile, into the mountain fastness of Minnesota, where he won that splendid series of victories, which, beginning with Guilford Court house, terminated in the glorious storming of Chapultepec. Ferdinand and Isabella rewarded him with chains. Genoa, his native city, gave him a statue, and Boston has named in his honor one of her proudest avenues.

One day he rushed naked from the bath, exclaiming, "Eureka!" and the presumption is that he was right. He afterwards explained himself by saying that he cared not who made the laws of the laws of a people, so long as he furnished their ballots. Columbus was cruelly put to death by order of Richard III of England, and as he walked to the scaffold he exclaimed to the throng that stood around him, "The world moves." Drums struck up to drown his words. Smiling at this little by-play, he adjusted his crimson mantle about him, and laid his head upon the block. He then drank off the cup of hemlock with philosophic composure. The great man's life, which, by the way, was not insured, teaches the beautiful moral lesson that an excess of virtue is apt to be followed by a redundancy of happiness, and that he who would secure the felicity of to-day must disdain alike the evanescent shadows of yesterday and the intangible adumbrations of to-morrow.

DURING the first week of the opening of the free baths in New York, this year, 42,000 boys and 21,000 girls took a wash. From which we may infer that girls are twice as much afraid of water as boys.

S[illegible]sts.

One effect [illegible] and breeding is to make the[illegible] shrink from intimate cont[illegible]ose so beneath him in rank a[illegible] their rough natures; and he[illegible] cold and exclusive bearing of the [illegible]al mass of educated Englishmen, F[illegible]hmen more especially than Irish[illegible] Scotchmen; for among the lat[illegible]re still exists a sort of feudal respe[illegible] rank and birth, which is only [illegible]ally represented in our counties, a[illegible] our towns not at all. Thus it is [illegible]t the Englishman intrenches hims[illegible] within his reserve; the social eq[illegible] which prevails in France, and e[illegible] iu more aristocratic countries, bei[illegible]ug us unknown. In France, eve[illegible]nder a republic, there is less political liberty than in England; but there is far greater amount of social liberty, and the people, in consequence, are more free and more self-respecting. Take, as a general example, the manner in which nearly all classes in France meet, if they do not mix, in their ordinary life, in their recreations especially. Along the boulevards you will see *ouvriers* taking their *bocks* of beer next to some of the most pretentious dandies in Paris, men of rank perhaps, of position certainly, and nobody is so exclusive as to be annoyed by their presence. Inside the restaurant and *cafe* there is the same mingling; and there also you may see, not, perhaps, ladies in the socety sense of the term, but sufficiently respectable members of the sex, to whom the most exclusive ladies must belong, who are not at all discomposed by the presence of their humbler neighbors, who play their cards and dominoes in a saloon full of mirrors and gilding, and consume their cheap refreshments with a full sense of having as much right to be there as anybody else. Consider what would happen in London, in, say, St. James's Hall, if a couple of British workmen took possession of a table next to a party of ladies and gentlemen eating Neapolitan ices, called for two half-pints of beer, and proceeded to discuss that beverage in the interval of discussion of an oral kind. Supposing that the waiter served them, which he certainly would not, the ladies and gentlemen would feel highly scandalized and annoyed, and would leave the house as soon as possible. And not only would their sense of the outward proprieties be invaded, but they would be influenced somewhat by a dread of the consequences. For a couple of Englishmen of the class in question would, I am sorry to say, not be quite safe company for ladies, even at another table. All working-men do not get drunk, but some of them do; and it would be quite on the cards that there would be more beer ordered, and more after that, and that the ton of the conversation would not be suitable for ears polite. The British workman is a fine, manly, honest fellow, but he has a broad way of expressing [illegible]self, particularly after a little be[illegible] he is very apt to use words, [illegible] perfectly harmless sense, of a [illegible]sive character. In this respect [illegible] his representative among French[illegible]kmen, the least civilized of [illegible] cannot venture into mixed so[illegible] to s[illegible] be[illegible] certainly found that [illegible] generally in France have [illegible] over the el[illegible] ma[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] would be [illegible] Dr. Joseph Walker of Californ[illegible] when he first com[illegible] Vinegar Bitters w[illegible] as an inestimable house[illegible] remedy in all parts of the United S[illegible] He healed himself with this sp[illegible] before he offered it to the world. [illegible]duced it with a simple state[illegible] the manner in which he had disc[illegible] vegetable ingredients and been[illegible]d, while wandering, sick and poor among the California tribes. He st[illegible] what the preparation had done for himself and a few sufferers from dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, lung diseases, and many other prevalent disorers, believed him, tried the new restorave and were more than satisfied with the results. In this way the sale of the Vinegar Bitters began, and we mention the fact as an evidence that in this age of intelligence and inquiry, nothing that is really valuable to mankind can prve a pecuniary failure, even though it may lack the help of capital, and have to fight its way against powerful opposing interests. Within two or three months after its introduction, the article became self-supporting, and it now yields a magnificent annual revenue.

SOMEBODY who had a grudge against the late Viscount Fitzgibbon, whoever he may have been, of Limerick, Ireland, lately placed a barrel of gunpowder under the statue erected to his memory and touched it off. The statue was visibly moved by the performance, but it fell in a soft place and, beyond getting a very dirty face, was not much injured.

IT is reported that within two weeks $250,000 worth of real estate in Augusta county, Va., has been sold at 20 per cent. advance on prices six months ago. The purchasers are mostly English.

PAIN! PAIN!! PAIN!!!

WHERE IS THY RELIEVER?

Readers, you will find it in that Favorite Home Remedy

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and traveler on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, twenty to thirty drops in a little water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing equal to it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhœ, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Strongest Proof of Intrinsic Merit.

DEAR SIRS—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the Pain Killer, using as directed for cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain Killer was given, and our native assist[illegible] assured us that eight out of every ten to whom [illegible] was prescribed, recovered. It has, too, been ver[illegible]seful in various other diseases. It has prove[illegible] incalculable blessing to multitudes of poor [illegible]ple throughout all this region. Our native p[illegible]hers are never willing to go out on their excur[illegible] without a supply of the Pain Killer. It giv[illegible]em favor in the eyes of the people and access to families and localities by whom otherwise they would be very indifferently received.

Believe me, dear si[illegible] gratefully and faithfully yours,
J. M. JOHNSON,
Missionary at Swatow, China.

A FAMILY FRIEND!!

No family should [illegible] without PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. It can be given to the infant for the [illegible] and to the adult for rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no laudanum or deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind.

Cures Cholera, W[illegible] all other Remedies

It gives instant [illegible] to aching teeth.

In sections of the [illegible], where

FEVER [illegible]D AGUE

Prevails, there is n[illegible]ld in greater esteem.

Directions [illegible] each bottle.

Price, 25c. [illegible] per bottle.

Sold by all me[illegible]

For sale b[illegible], Louisville, and other [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Louisville.

WHEAT—Red and Amber	$1 26	@$1 30
CORN—Sacked	55	@ 56
OATS—	42	@ 43
TOBACCO—Leaf	10 50	@ 11 50
Lugs	6 00	@ 8 00
BUTTER—Choice	25	@ 27
EGGS—Fresh	15	@
HAY—Timothy	18 00	@ 20 00
FRUIT—Apples, Green	6 00	@ 6 50
" Dried	2⅜	@ 3½
Lemons—per box	15 00	@ 16 00
FISH—Extra Mackerel half bbls	9 50	@ 10 50
No 2 " "	5 00	@ 6 00
White Fish " "	7 00	@ 7 75
LARD	8¾	@ 9¼
BACON—Clear Sides	9	@ 9½
CHEESE—Choice	11½	@ 12½
FEATHERS—Prime	70	@ 72
CORN MEAL—Bolted	60	@ 65
FLOUR—Superfine	4 00	@ 4 25
Extra family	5 50	@ 6 00
Fancy	8 00	@ 8 25
WOOL—Tub-washed	40	@ 45
Unwashed	30	@ 32
POTATOES—New ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
SALT—Common	1 80	@ 1 90
Dairy	2 50	@
COTTON—Middling	19	@ 19¼
Good Ordinary	16	@ 17
Inferior	7	@ 12

New Orleans.

FLOUR—Extra	7 50	@ 8 50
Family	9 00	@ 10 00
CORN	57	@ 59
OATS	40	@ 42
HAY	22 00	@ 25 00
PORK—Mess	17 00	@ 17 75
BACON	8	@ 9¼
HAMS	13½	@ 14½
LARD	9½	@ 10
SUGAR—Fair to Prime	9	@ 9¼
WHISKY—Louisiana	94	@
Cincinnati	96	@
COTTON—Good Ordinary	15	@ 15¼
Low Middling	17	@ 17¼
Middling	18	@ 18¼

Memphis.

COTTON—Good Ordinary	16	@ 16¼
Middling	17½	@ 18
CORN	50	@ 56
OATS	40	@ 41
BACON—Shoulders	7½	@ 7¾
Sides	9½	@ 9¾

Nashville.

FLOUR—Superfine	6 00	@ 6 25
Family	8 75	@ 9 00
Fancy	9 00	@ 9 50
CORN MEAL—Sacked	62	@ 65
CORN	61	@ 62
OATS—Loose	40	@ 45
Sacked	52	@ 52½
BRAN	18 00	@ 20 00
WHISKY—Common	1 00	@ 1 25
Robinson County	1 75	@ 3 00
Bourbon	1 25	@ 5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@ 2 50
COTTON—Inferior	7	@ 10
Good Ordinary	16	@ 16¼
Low Middling	17	@ 17¼

SALT FOR CUT-WORMS.—A great deal of attention is attracted to the application of salt to corn hills to prevent the attacks of cut-worms. The late Isaac Newton, commissioner of agriculture, said:

Take one part of common salt and three parts of plaster or gypsum, and apply when the plant first makes its appearance, about a tablespoonful around every corn hill. It will be found a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried over and over again by some of our best farmers in Pennsylvania, and when properly applied has never failed. Newton further said that he tried this in alternate rows, which completely proved its efficacy, as while those where it was not used suffered greatly from the grub, not a plant of the other rows was touched. Let it be tried, as can be so easily done by those who are troubled with cut-worms in the corn field about these days.

THE PLASTER VIPERS OF PARIS.—You know the Italian proverb: "Let your enemy occupy your house the first year after it has been completed; let your friend inhabit it the second year; live in it yourself the third year." The truth of this proverb is so universally believed here that thousands of families live without paying house-rent. They are called "plaster vipers." They occupy houses the first year they are built. Owners are glad to give them lodgings free, for the house looks habited, the walls are dried, and it is generally considered the "plaster vipers" pay dearly for shelters in the way of colds, bronchitis, rheumatism and other ills superinduced by humidity.—*Paris letter.*

A FARMER and his wife called at a Detroit photograph gallery, last week, to order some photographs of her, and, while the operator was getting ready, the husband gave the wife a little advice as to how she must act: "Fasten your mind on something," he said, "or else you will laugh and spile the job. Think about early days, how your father got in jail, and your mother was an old scolder, and what you'd have been if I hadn't pitied you. Jest fasten your mind on that!" She didn't have any photographs taken.

Valuable.

Fire insurance is regarded everywhere as among the necessaries of life. A property-holder is reckless without it. Life insurance is now classed with fire insurance in this particular. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, with branch office at Philadelphia, with which correspondence should be had, with the largest cash capital of any life insurance company in the world, offers insurance in all sections of the country at three-fourths the customary rates, and desires an agent in every locality. It combines absolute strength with unusual cheapness, is managed by some of the best men of the country, and is well worthy the patronage of all persons seeking insurance, and the attention of all persons seeking employment.

Two noted literary men died in New York city, last year, and it was supposed they both died poor. Each received a salary amounting to more than $3,000 a year, for many years before he died. In one instance it was necessary to take up a collection among the friends of the deceased to obtain the necessary funds for burial expenses. In the other case, while the dead man was in the house, a friend searching through his private papers found a life insurance policy for $5,000. The last premium had been paid by a friend while the man was in good health. Do not neglect to insure your life. Do it now, and we recommend the old New York Life Insurance Company as one of the very best companies to insure in. Send to the home office, 348 Broadway, New York, for all necessary papers.

TEMPERANCE MEDICINES.—If you would patronize true temperance medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled physician, and by a process the discovery of his own, wherein not a drop of rum, whisky, beer or any other alcoholic or fermented liquor enters—use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. They do not manufacture drundards as do the various "Cordials," "Tonics," "Elixirs" and "Bitters" of the day. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy. Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic, Favorite Prescription—a remedy for debilitated females, while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. 646

WE see that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our city, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale.

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FOR loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

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WHEN THE LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

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Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of preventive and restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success, in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their endorsement.

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Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

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HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK BY

George Warren,

OFFICE:

On the corner of Jackson and Kentucky sts., (up stairs.)

The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

SATURDAY. : : : JULY 5, 1873.

A few more such lawless performances, with a little more encouragement from the Democratic press, and we will soon realize the situation of Arkansas and Louisiana.—*Paducah Journal.*

The Democratic press of West Kentucky, without exception, have condemned everything squinting toward kuklux organization, when there was any necessity for opposition—whether found as Union Leagues, or KKK's. For years, profound peace has governed the intercourse of our people—Republican and Democrat—white and black—and every thought of kukluxism from either side banished from the public mind—until the sudden birth of the Paducah *Journal.*

The *Journal* is the organ of its party and by its utterances the people must [...] its governing principles when driven to such resorts! Bring a democratic editor into a discussion and he recites the principles of his party as readily as a pious Catholic will the creed of his church. Bring a Republican editor, and he dodges and quibbles off, about 'kuklux,' 'double dyed traitors,' 'the best government,' etc. It won't win, Mr. *Journal.* The people must hear the facts, and will only listen to reason and justice. The "malignancy of old war feelings" can no longer serve you.

Friends of the New State Attention!

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union, steps were taken to hold a convention in this City on the

29th DAY OF JULY,

for the purpose of discussing the question of forming a New State out of West Kentucky, West Tennessee and North Mississippi.—Proper Committees were appointed and ample arrangements will be made to make the convention a grand success. The hospitality of the city is hereby extended to the delegates, and a large attendance solicited. Every Editor in West Kentucky, West Tennessee and North Mississippi, is invited, whether friendly or not to the enterprise, and every town and community in the district mentioned, is requested to send delegates. The Press, in the district interested, is requested to publish the above facts.

The movers of the new State are working that project into shape, and in a short time we shall see what will come of it. The "State of Jackson" has been discussed from time to time for many years passed, and really attracted more [...] feeling in Kentucky previous [...] to it now. [...] can be said to at[...] West Kentucky [...] of North Mississippi for Western Tennessee, would cause a closer alliance to be hailed with approbation the very day our West Tennessee neighbors can demonstrate the project to be practicable and possible. We, who joined in the newspaper movement for the new State before the war, know something of the difficulties to be encountered. The Commonwealth of Kentucky will not willingly part with one foot of her territory, but will stubbornly oppose any movement in that direction, and we dare say Tennessee and Mississippi would confront us by like positions. Tennessee once made overtures to Kentucky for the cession of a small portion of West Kentucky, but our Central Kentucky step fathers disdainfully refused to consider the proposition. We shall watch with interest the result of the Jackson convention, heartily prepared for the alliance, when a plan feasible and practicable, shall be presented.

Machen and Crossland.

What's the matter now with our Democratic friends? There is somehow a fearful onslaught on Crossland for the interest he invested in the salary grab, but a wonderful alacrity of forgiveness displayed towards Senator Machen.—*Paducah Journal.*

We are no apologist for Senator Machen, but what's the matter with our Republican neighbor that it has not a word of condemnation of President Grant's $50,000 grab? The Democratic press have spoken out freely on the salary bill, and we call our Radical neighbor to time.

What's the matter with our Democratic friends. There is somehow a fearful onslaught on Crossland for the interest he invested in the salary grab, but a wonderful alacrity of forgivenes, displayed toward Machen.—*Pad. Jour.*

We join the *Journal* in putting the question, Why this condemnation of Crossland, and this cooing absolution toward Senator Machen?

HON. Jesse R. Grant, the father of the President, died in Covington, Ky., Friday last. The President arrived at the paternal roof only in time to attend the burial.

LIEUT. Governor Carlisle has arrived in Frankfor,t says the *Yeoman*, and will assume the duties of the executive office during the absence of Governer Leslie, who left Frankfort on Tuesday evening, on a two or three weeks visit to the East.

THE trial of Woodhull, Claflin and Blood, upon an indictment for circulating obscene literature, terminated in a verdict of "not guilty"—the Court instructing the jury that newspapers were not included in obscene publications, under the act of 1872, under which the indictment was drawn.

A dispatch announces that the Mohommedans of Bosnia, Turkey, are perpetrating some atrocious crimes. One hundred and seventy Christians have recently been murdered and a large number of lesser outrages committed. Many Christians have been forced to leave the country.

Origin of the Ku-Klux.

The editor of the Paducah *Journal* is a very nervous gentleman. In the face of every assurance of "brotherly love" "peace and good will," the Hickman COURIER can and does proffer, he insists on harrowing his poor, sensitive soul, with pictures of "mysterious bands of lawless scamps who ride through this section of the country in disguise committing their hellish deeds." He is mad with our whole people, because he says "from their midst in time of profound peace, spring a lawless band of desperadoes known as kuklux, and who stalk unchecked through this community of "virtue loving people," heralding with perfect impunity their criminal purposes."

Now, we have tried very anodyne known to the journalistic profession in order to sooth this young man's excitement. What more shall we do? He knows, as every honest man knows, that no kuklux organization exists in this section, and yet he insists on heralding abroad the charge against this people. He knows as every honest man kno[ws] that the laws are obeyed and enforc[ed by] this people as honestly as in any community in the United States, and yet he boldly charges before the world that an "organization" [of kuklux] desperadoes live and move at their dictation and by their influence. We have exhausted our powers on the *Journal*, and must give him up as one "determined to believe a lie and be d[...]." And so—we hate to say it[...] him go—and be d——d!

Will the Farmers Nominate!

The Democratic party has always been the foe of special privileges. It is, therefore, an anti monopoly party. It necessarily agrees with the farmers in the position which they have taken in regard to the tariffs, railroads, and so forth. There is no reason why the two organizations should not cooperate, or rather, why the Democrats should not back up the farmers in their movement. In doing so they make no sacrifice of the essential principles of their organization. On the contrary they will give them success. What is wanted is the attainment of certain ends. The manner or form in which it is done, provided it is not opposed to public policy, is unimportant. Every effort, therefore, should be made to effect a cordial union between the Democrats and farmers' Granges. Contending for principles, as we do, the mere selection of a candidate to carry them out is a secondary consideration.

For 1876.

Should the Supreme Court of the United States sustain the decision of the Circuit Court, convicting Miss Susan B. Anthony of voting in violation of law, the Presidential election may be somewhat mixed in 1876. The only resort of those favoring female suffrage would then lie in appeal to the people not to change the laws, for that is old fashioned, but to change the character of the court. The Illinois farmers have just succeeded in a similar case, and if Miss Anthony's cause is equally popular, her friends have only to nominate for President some one pledged to appoint no one to the Supreme bench who is not in favor of woman suffrage. Members of legislature should be pledged to support no one for United States Senator who is not committed against the confirmation as a member of the Supreme Court of any brutal, unfeeling, hardhearted wretch who is so devoid of all tender sensibilities and genuine gushing emotions as to oppose woman suffrage.

What's the Matter With It.

The middle and southwestern parts of Tennessee and Southern Kentucky seem to be enveloped in a heated vapor. At this place rain comes often, but has no cooling effect: breezes come, but they only come to fill one's mouth and nostrils with an atmosphere something like the waste steam from an engine. The sun pours down scorching rays of heat, still the air is not made dry. The river front seems somewhat cooler than back in the city, but the same dampness and uncomfortable feeling is experienced everywhere. What is the cause of it and why protracted so long? Will some prognosticator of the weather rise and explain?—*Henderson Reporter.*

Well, the centripital rays of the sun operating directly on the earth's surface in the latitude referred to produces the atmospheric condition described, particularly so during the months of July and August, while scientists well understand that the "dampness" complained of, to be, largely, the result of rain. There is nothing alarming in the phenomena. Our Henderson neighbor need not be frightened—the end is not yet. Our prognostication is that by the 25th day of December, 1873, this thusness will not be thus.

THE Paducah *Journal* (Republican) insists there is an "organization of Kuklux" in this section. As a loyal man the editor of that paper should wrap [the] American flag around his [...] like Sergeant Bates proudly carry it through the rebellious districts! If kukluxed, what a martyr will adorn the pages of Harper's Illustrated Weekly! If not—if convinced that there is no such organization, then acknowledge

"[...]ngus, thou has't Lied!"

[Gr]aves County Matters.

The political contest for the Legislature is waxing rather warm in Graves county, the candidates having commenced to make their usual rounds throughout the country speaking. Two Democrats are in the field, viz: Jos. D. Watson and John Neale, and the supporters of both gentleman are wide awake," tugging and pulling for their respective candidates. No Radical has made known his intention of running, knowing full well that he would suffer a dreadful defeat if he should do so. They have tried it in years gone by, and "know how it is themselves."

THE Dyersburg Gazette says that reports calculated to ruin the characters of two ministers of the gospel, a married lady and a young lady, have been rife in that community for some days. No names are given. The Gazette says: "it would be a healthy public sentiment that would justify a man in taking the law and a double barrel shot gun into his own hands, and blowing the slanderer of female innocence into atoms too small for an inquest to be held over his remains.

ALL the nickel from which our coin is made, comes from a mine in Lancaster county, Penn., which is said to be the only nickel mine in America.

DEADLY WORK.

A Masked Mob Operating in Indiana.

The *Courier Journal*, and other dailies, give account of another Kuklux outrage in Indiana, extracts from which we publish for the special edification of the Paducah *Journal* and its Radical followers, who are just now clamoring about imaginary kuklux organizations. In addition to the account below it will be remembered, that three years since six or more members of the Reno gang of express robbers were hanged by a mob; about two years ago three negroes, murderers of the Park family, were also taken out of jail and hung; 1870, Pickett and Tougat, burglars, were forced from the officers of the law while on their way to jail, and hanged by the same process of Judge Lynch's court. No person who has regard for law can excuse these acts of violence, but the point is, the American people are of that temperament, in Indiana, Kentucky, or any other State, that they will in hours of excitement "break through," and take law into their own hands. The *Journal* threatens Kentucky with the condition of Arkansas and Louisiana—why not extend its favor to Indiana, for it can point to no paralell in violence in Kentucky—to no occurrence exhibiting the same defiance of law, as the following:

"The vigilance committee of Southern Indiana perpetrated another terrible and bloody crime yesterday morning. On the 29th of this month Delos Heffren, of Salem, Washington county, Indiana, thirty five miles from New Albany, shot and killed John De Halstead.

Early yesterday morning a dispatch was received in New Albany stating that Heffren had been taken from the jail that morning and

HUNG BY A MOB.

This news created the wildest excitement throughout the entire city, for Heffren is well known there, personally and by reputation, and his last murder has been the chief topic of conversation for the past ten days.

At about half past one a body of masked men rode quietly into the town and immediately threw out sentinels, and took into custody all persons who were out on the streets.

After the invaders had made themselves safe from any outside interruption, they surrounded the jail. Deputy sheriff Craycraft was aroused, and a demand was made upon him for the key to the prison. He

REFUSED TO GIVE UP THE KEYS.

To accomplish a forcible entrance they had brought with them a large sledge hammer, with which they commenced to hammer down the doors. The work of

DEMOLISHING THE DOORS

consumed over an hour. The heavy blows of the ponderous hammer wielded by the powerful arms of the regulators, resounded through the town, and doubtless each blow fell as if upon the heart of the doomed man, who waited in his cell like the caged tiger for the avengers of blood. At last the bolt that held the last door was beaten off and

HEFFREN STOOD BEFORE THE MOB.

He was standing by the side of the [...] a tiger upon his assailants. The desperation and bravery of the man was too well known for them to advance upon him recklessly, for they knew he would deal blows of death all around him.

At this juncture the mob hit upon the plan of lighting up his cell with firebrands, giving them an opportunity of fully seeing their man, and if necessary

SHOOTING HIM DOWN

where he stood. This was done: balls were prepared and saturated with turpentine and oil, and were placed upon sticks and held up on poles in front of the cell windows. The lurid glare cast upon the desperate man who stood at bay before the excited crowd, lit up a scene that will never be forgotten. As soon as the light appeared the prisoner was shot at a dozen times.

SEVERAL SHOTS TOOK EFFECT.

one in the breast, and one in the left arm, the arm being broken by a bullet and rendered useless, the piece of bedstead falling from his hand. A stone was thrown which struck him upon the head. The mob pressed closer upon him, and the desperation of the doomed man grew greater, and it was evident that he would fight until the last moment, and sell his life as dearly as possible. He knew that it was death before him either way, and preferred to die in the jail while defending himself rather than die by the rope. Another blow from a missile struck him on the temple and stunned him. Several of the mob here sprang forward and grappled with him. He struggled with desperate and superhuman strength, once or twice freeing himself from the hands of the vigilants. He was finally overpowered, and, still struggling, was bound hand and foot. He was then

DRAGGED FROM HIS CELL

out into the jail, and from thence out on the street. About two squares from the jail stands a railroad bridge built over a creek. The bridge is perhaps 25 feet above the water. It has no frame work above the track. He was taken to this bridge, and while on the way there asked:

'What are you going to no with me?'

The mob replied:

"WE ARE GOING TO HANG YOU!"

Heffren answered quietly, as if it was no great moment to him:

"I will go along with you."

When they arrived at the bridge a rope was placed around his neck. He then seemed to realize his fearful position, and

BEGGED FOR TIME TO PRAY.

All of his courage here left him, and with tears in his eyes he pleaded for time to offer up a prayer to Him whose laws he had so often violated. He did not then remember that he gave his two victims, Johnson and DeHalsted, no time to pray, but sent them before their Maker with all their crimes upon their souls. Men like Heffren never think of these things until they are themselves placed in such terrible positions. The mob answered his appeals for time to pray by telling him that "he should have thought of that before; that they had no time to wait, and he had to go."

All then was made ready for the hanging. His hands and feet were securely bound, and the noose properly adjusted. He begged and pleaded hard for mercy.

BUT THERE WAS NO MERCY

in the hearts of those who surrounded him. They had done the same awful work before at the tall tree near Seymour, in Jackson county; in New Albany, and near Charleston, Indiana. The self constituted regulators of law, the vigilance committee of Southern Indiana, here held him firmly in their grasp, and he might as well have been in the power of

THE MOST SAVAGE BEASTS

that roam the forest as of those bold and determined men. The end of the rope was securely fixed to one of the outside timbers of the bridge. Delos Heffren, a man who at one time had every fair prospect in life, a man of fine talents, who had held positions of honor and credit in his State, was then lifted up in the stalwart arms of the avengers, and

THROWN FROM THE BRIDGE,

and his body left dangling between heaven and earth.

The Code.

FATAL DUEL NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—A private dispatch from Bay St. Louis, states that a duel was fought near Montgomery station, this morning, between ex Judge Wm. H. Cooley, and R. B Rhett, Jr., of the *Picayune*, in which Cooley was killed at the second shot. The difficulty grew out of an article published in the *Picayune* headed, "Hawkins versus *Picayune*," and a reply from Judge Cooley published in the *Times* of the 27th. Col. Rhett was not touched.

It is understood that Rhett was the challenging party. They fought with double barrel shot guns loaded with ball; distance forty paces.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

The *Times'* special from Montgomery Station, Miss., via. Bay St. Louis, July 1st, says: In the Rhett and Cooley duel, Judge Cooley was killed at the second fire. The parties arrived at this place on the same train, at ten o'clock this morning. Mr. Rhett was accompanied by Mr. Charles Roman and Dr. Bruns, and Judge Cooley was attended by Col. Geo. W. Carter and Maj. McRoeselph. The weapons were double-barrelled shot guns, one barrel loaded with single ball; distance fifty yards. The ground was promptly selected, distance measured and parties placed in position. At the first fire Rhett's shot ranged high, Cooley's to the right; Cooley delivered his fire first. At the second fire, each fired simultaneously, and Cooley fell mortally wounded by a shot entering his left side and passing apparently through his heart. He expired in six minutes, without apparent suffering, only speaking the words to Dr. Holliday:

"I AM SHOT THROUGH THE BREAST."

The gentlemen engaged in the affair exchanged the usual civilities after the second fire, and separated with the expression of mutual respect and consideration.

THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

This difficulty is one of the sad results of the iniquitous Hawkins trial against the *Picayune*, of which Col. Rhett is editor. In his speech for the prosecution Judge Cooley made reflections upon that paper, which called forth an editorial in its next issue, denouncing them false. Judge Cooley then addressed a communication to the editor calling for explanation, which not being accorded, he followed it up by a published card, assailing Col. Rhett. A challenge promptly followed, and the result is now before our readers.

Most True.

As the seasons follow each other with the utmost regularity, li[...] does the South and the spirits b[...] into existence beneath her su[...] ful conceptions [...] better taste or more in kee[ping ...] just compliment than the follow[ing] tribute to the women of the South [by] Judge Embry of Washington.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Twenty years ago all the Southern States were represented at this capitol by many of the lovliest and most accomplished ladies in America. They were indeed the queens of American society in the highest intellectual culture, and in more than princely bearing or Oriental beauty. But war, which the devastations that follow in its train, has for more than a decade, swept with relentless fury over all the fair and fruitful fields of the South. It has desolated countless homes, curbed many noble ambitions, crushed many bright homes and anticipations, reduced to poverty and want thousands reared in affluence and wealth, and has hung the symbols of mourning throughout all the borders of that sunny land. This will not last always. Such a land, with such a soil and climate, and, above all such a race of people were not destined by God and nature to utter ruin.

THE SOUTH WILL RISE AGAIN.

Her stricken and wasted fields will ripen again with their golden harvest, and her gardens will send the fragrance of their flowers over all the land. She will rise from her sorrow and humiliation, from her poverty and her ashes, because her very ashes will enrich her.

Here and there some child of genius, inspired by the historic memories and the grand historic name of Virginia and the Carolinas, of Georgia and Alabama, of Mississippi and Louisiana, and of the land of Clay and Jackson, aspirants to rival the former intellectual vigor and ancient glory of the States that were once the power and pride of the republic.

From Charleston, Mo.

CHARLESTON, Mo., June 30, 1873.

I suppose you would like to hear occasionally from this part of Missouri Crops are good, but the weeds considerable—have had plenty of rain—corn is looking up, and the farmers have had large quantities on hand yet not shelled. This is a good farming country, but some of the swamp natives do not approve of the labor system, and only plow on cool days and coon hunt at night.

St. John's Day was celebrated at Sikeston, about 15 mils from Charleston, on the T. & L. R. R. We landed there after a warm and rough ride on the cars, with about three hundred of our citizens, old and young, and as much beauty as could be reflected by one hundred of Charleston's fairest ladies, while the Charleston band gave us such music as enlivened the company.

Saxton is a small village in Scott county, about 100 inhabitants, and is destined to be a place of considerable trade, as the land surrounding it is well adapted to cotton—and the country is filling up fast.

A description of the oration and celebration would be out of date now.

The subject of most interest now is the Great Southern Railroad—from the great city of St. Louis to the great town of Hickman—at least I suppose you would rather hear something about that enterprise. Well, I would be glad to do so, but to tell the truth, I don't know anything about it—further than you have doubtless seen in the papers. The sentiment of this people favor the road, but how much deponent sayeth not. More anon,

J. N. W.

Fitz [...]llie Grant.

Under t[...] of "Fitz Lee's Impudence" [...] following *morceau* is going t[...] of the Northern journals. [...] course, purely fictitious and [...]ary. No such incident ever h[...]ed; and if it had happened, it c[...] not be called impudence. F[...] may have met Miss Grant, bu[...]ver could have conversed as here [...]esented. It is not his style:

FITZ LEE'[S IM]PUDENCE—AN INTERVIEW B[...]EN THE DASHING CAVALRYMA[N A]ND MISS NELLIE GRANT

Among [...]ncidents of a recent excursion f[rom] Washington to Mount Vernon wa[s th]e following, related in the Alexa[ndria G]azette, of an interview betw[een] General Fitz Lee and Miss Nellie Grant. The *Gazette* says: The ex Confederate having accidentally met a lady friend among the lady visitors, was introduced by her to her daughter, and also, and to his great surprise, when he heard her name, to her daughters' friend, the daughter of the President; but being as courteous as he is brave, he strove to render himself agreeable to his distinguished acquaintance, and by his affability and genial manners was so successful that in a short time the reserve of a new acquaintanceship was worn off and they were talking together as familiar as if they had known each other for years.

On their return he was particularly attentive, pointing out to her from the deck of the steamer the several objects [...] along the banks of the Potomac, and [...] the legends attached to them; and as the boat neared this city, he expressed his regret at not being able to escort her to her home, saying he would most certainly beg that honor were it not that he must meet a near and dear relative, an invalid lady, who was expected to arrive here that evening. Then, taking the hand she preffered him as he arose to leave her said, with a smile, "Please bear my regards to the President, and be kind enough to tell him that if he'll only furnish the necessary rations and transportation, I'll take a squadron of the Black Horse Cavalry and promise to end the Modoc war and make him a present of Captain Jack, dressed in General Canby's uniform, within thirty days," and, lifting his hat, bowed himself towards the companionway, down which he disappeared, she having laughingly remarked as he bade her adieu "Well, sir, I must say you are the most impudent man I ever met."

The Value of a Wife.

It appears from the decisions of New York courts that a wife has no value, measured by dollars and cents, in that State. In a recent issue, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"George Phillips sued Gabriel Wolff for damages in that Wolff had induced plaintiff's wife to permit an abortion, and by that and injurious drugs had caused her death. He sued as husband and is administrator, under the statute, 1858. The Court in the first instance dismissed his complaint. The General Term, however, holds, that though he cannot maintain an action for the tort of [...] of his wife by death, he can [...] an action for the loss of her services for the few days during which she lingered, and was therefore entitled to same verdict, however small, and [...] a new trial."

[...]tisements.

[...] Cattle, [...] Hogs. Dr. Joseph [...] HORNS, is one [...] the United States, [...] and Heifers at [...] than ever before offered [in] any market.

jun[...]

F[ulton C]ounty Bible Society.

T[...] of Bibles and Testaments in the Fulton County Bible Society, now complete, embracing every style and variety of Bibles and Testaments. Bibles ranging in price from 40 cents to $12 00. Testaments from 10 cents to $1 50. Every book is sold at the price of the parent Society in New York, which is the final cost of production.

The depository of the Society is at the Book store of

J. H. DAVIS,
Hickman, Ky.

june—4t

Biggies for Sale.

Of various styles and descriptions, at
may24 RICE & BRO.

Fred Knoerr,

LATE OF THE FIRM OF HERTWECK, BALTZER, & CO.,

Manufacturer of Wagons and Plows,

would respectfully announce to the community and country at large, that he has reestablished himself at what is generally known as the lower shop, opposite the Railroad Depot, where he can be found with a nice lot of ready made Wagons, Plows and other Agricultural Implements on hand. He also has an efficient corps of workmen engaged, warranting to him the assurance that his work will give entire satisfaction. He considers that he is too well known to give reference, all he asks is a trial, confirmed in the belief that all will go away satisfied.

may 7 F. KNOERR.

J. W. CORMAN. B. D. THOMASSON.

J. W. Corman & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

IN ALL KINDS OF

Stoves, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware,

P. O. BUILDING,

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

Job work done to order—Roofing, Guttering, &c.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Cook Stoves, Buck's Brilliant, and Emporia.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. may3—tf

Ed. Mangel's Confectionery & Bakery,

Hickman, Ky.

EVERY VARIETY OF CAKES, BREAD and choicest confections. Orders to bake for parties, dinners, etc., solicited. Thankful for past patronage, and begs a continuance of the same.

ap[...]29 tf

N. L. NELSON,

[Cor]ner Jackson and Kentucky Sts., under the COURIER OFFICE, Hickman, Ky.

N[EW] ESTABLISHMENT just opened for the manufacturing of

[Boo]ts and Shoes!

[...]men employed, and the best [...]al, which he warrants to give [...] Also,

[Re]pairing Done

[with ne]atness and dispatch.

MOSCOW BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LANE & LITTLE,
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Harness, Saddlery, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, &c. The highest market price paid for Corn and all kinds of country produce.
march22—6m*

QUARLES & CORUM,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, [...] pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Purposes, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs generally. Prescriptions [...] compounded.
march22—6m*

BOWERS & UTTERBACK,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c.
The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.
march22—6m*

Fulton, Ky.

A. P. CREEDLE,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Pure Apple Brandy, and Robinson County Whiskey.
april5—6m

ALFRED BRADFORD, WM. E. BRADFORD, CHAS. C. RAINWATER.
Bradford, Rainwater & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, FURS AND GLOVES.
No. 121, 123 N. Main st., & S. W. Cor Vine st
ST. LOUIS, M.O.
april19—1y.

Hamilton & Brown,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes.
Cash and Close Buyers solicited
411 N. MAIN STREET,
St. Louis.
april19—1y

Mercer Williams, of Tenn.,
WITH
J. H. Utterback & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 609 North Main St.,
St. Louis.
april19—1y

JAS. H. FREEMAN, with
Crow, McCreery & Co.,
Wholesale Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods,
White Goods, Notions and Hosiery.
No. 5[...] N. MAIN STREET,
St. Louis.
WAYMAN CROW, W. A. HARGADINE, HUGH MCKITTRICK, S. D. WALKER, FRANK LEY.
april19—1y

Medical.

Dr. H. C. Buck,
W[ILL be in Hickman ...] SATURDAY of each week, for the purpose of attending all dental work that may be entrusted to his care. Will be found at Dr. Cattett's office.
Any call left there will be promptly attended to. may10—2m.

Dr. A. A. Faris.
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuation of the liberal patronage extended.
Residence—Planter's Hotel.
jan1.

DR. J. W. GOURLEY,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Hickman, and vicinity.
may8-1y.

Dr. S. C. Benjamin,
HAVING located in Hickman, offers his professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Office—Next door to Judge B. R. Walker's law office.
Residence—House formerly occupied by H. S. Campbell.
Especial attention will be paid to diseases of Females, and also of the Lungs.
oct21

Legal.

C. L. RANDLE. H. A. TYLER.
RANDLE & TYLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Collectors, Real Estate Agents,
HICKMAN, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted them in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee.
Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate. [jan8tf

George B. Prather,
(*Successor to Roulhac & Lauderdale,*)
Attorney and Counselor At Law,
HICKMAN, KY.
WILL attend promptly to the collection of Claims, to the investigation of Land Titles, purchase and sale of Real Estate, and the prosecution and defence of suits in Southwestern Kentucky, Northwestern Tennessee, and the adjacent part of Missouri.
Office in Millet's Block. [jan8-tf

B. R. WALKER,
Attorney at Law,
HICKMAN, : : KENTUCKY.
WILL practice together in all the Courts of Southwestern Kentucky—County, Quarterly and Justices Courts excepted—and in the Courts of West Tennessee.
Claims promptly collected and remittances made.
REFERENCES:
Hickman, Ky.—C. H. Hubbard, and Jos. Amberg; *Louisville, Ky.*—R. A. Robinson & Co., Wm. F. Bullock; *Cincinnati, O.*—Hayden & Wilson; *Philadelphia, Pa.*—J. R. Campbell & Co., Molton, Sibley & Woodruff.

T. O. GOALDER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him in Southwestern Kentucky and West Tennessee. [jan8 tf

Powell & Bro

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest Cash prices. Also, dealers in the latest Improved

Labor Saving Farm Implements, Machinery, &c.

We are amply prepared for this business, and are acting agents for various factories throughout our country, Also, agents for our popular

Hickman Wagon and Plow Factory.

Will order any Machinery or implements that we may not have on hands that any one needs from any portion of our country.

We are prepared with ample storage room to handle produce and merchandise, and will make liberal advances on produce in store for shipment.

We invite all to call and see our general assortment of goods, farming implements, machinery, &c. march29.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT W B Benny's

A beautiful line of cheap Dress Goods, such as YORK SUITINGS, QUEENS MIXTURE, PERCALES, etc.

A nice line of Japanese Stripe, Linen and other Summer Poplins, Lawns and all fashionable Dress Goods, at very low prices.

A large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Ladies and Gents, also, for Children. All Custom Made goods. A large stock of ready made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Queensware and House-Furnishing Goods, and everything generally kept in such an establishment.

Come and see for Yourself, the old Motto is still kept Up, Quick Sales and Sm a Profits.

J. A. OVERTON, JOHN C. STEELE

OVERTON & STEELE,

Forwarding and

Commission Merchants,

Transfer Agents

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD,

GENERAL COMMERCIAL AG'NTS

HICKMAN, KY.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

HOWARD & BLYTHE,

FULTON, KY.

DRY GODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, ETC.

We propose to sell for less than same grade of goods can be had from houses that do business on time. *Now we mean business when we talk of selling goods cheap*, and to satisfy yourself, come and see and price our goods, and we will be sure to trade, for our stock is large and complete, and we must sell. We repeat it, we MUST SELL. We return thanks to the public for past favors. a19ly

SAMUEL LANDRUM

General Insurance Agent,

HICKMAN, KY.,

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED FIRE COMPANIES, VIZ:

Ætna of Hartford,
Hartford of Hartford,
Home of New York,
Imperial of London,
North Missouri of Macon, Mo.

Phœnix of Hartford,
Underwriters of New York,
[F]ranklin of Philadelphia,
[N]orth America of Philadelphia.

THESE Companies have adjusted and paid all the Chicago losses. Risks accepted for them at rates commensurate with the hazard, and losses promptly adjusted and paid at this agency.

This agency also represents the Old Reliable *Mutual* Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. This Company was organized in 1845, and has assets amounting to over $23,000,000, securely invested and belonging to her policy holders.

She has paid in the last three years losses at this agency as follows, viz:

Herbert Howard, $5,000. J. L. Entler, $2,000.
Lawrence Muse, $2,000. Levi Hansen, $2,000.
Samuel Irvine, $5,000.

From a large list we select the following p[...]t business men of this county, who have manifested their appreciation of th[...]ling old Company by securing Policies on their lives through this agency, viz:

Hickman, Ky.

Joseph Amberg, Henry C. Amberg, Dr. Chas. H. Hubbard, J. H. Plaut, W. R. Walker, Saml. N. White, Capt. C. L. Randle, Wm. L. McCutchen, Col. J. H. Davis, Wm. A. Brevard, Robt. W. Davis, John A. Wilson, Dr. A. A. Farris, John C. Steele, E. Case, Geo. M. Wilburn, Wm. B. Plummer, John W. Cowgill,

Ben C. Ramage, Thomas M. Jones, John C. Gardner, T. D. Barnes, Wm. M. Guinn, Joseph H. Roulhac, George S. Herron, John L. Luttrell, George Warren, N. L. Nelson, U. D. Robinson, Wm. H. Martin, A. S. Anderson, Wm. L. Gardner, Joseph Steagala, Wm. J. Lineback, John Troutweine,

John Witting, O. Hertwick, M. Hertwick, Charles Baltzer, John Simonds, Charles Oswald, John C. Heinze, Louis Person, Ernest Margraff, James K. Lane, James W. Corman, George Effinger, Phillip J. Weimer, F. Knuer, John Kimes, Patrick Judge, Fritz Bellner, Wm. H. Roper.

Fulton County.

R. C. Prather, B. F. Easley, E. W. Stephens, J. H. Dodds, M. D. Johnson, Dr. A. L. Shaw, Hardin Maddox, Ferdinand Maddox, Wm. J. Maddox,

Capt. Wm. A. Shuck, Joseph Crostic, Thomas D. Berry, J. H. Atteberry, James G. McMurray, W. M. Bacon, A. H. Scarce, Israel Clark, B. F. Rogers, Jeremiah J. Jones.

Wm. B. Jones, George Caldwell, Travis E. Epes, Wm. H. Hays, Wm. W. Webster, Peter W. Mott, Woodsen Morris, James W. Jones, A. H. Leet,

Parties desiring to effect insurance on their lives will find it to their interest to consult this agency before insuring elsewhere. All applications for agencies for the counties composing Jackson Purchase, should be made to the undersigned.

SAML. LANDRUM, Agent,
FOR SOUTH WESTERN KENTUCKY.

January 29—tf

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE'S COLUMN

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Great Remedies.

DR. JOHN BULL

Manufacturer and Vender of the

CELEBRATED

SMITH TONIC SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE AND FEVER

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy, and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western an[...] western country to bear him te[...] to the truth of the assertion, that [...] case whatever will it fail to cure, i[...] directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain [to] cure, if its use is continued in small[...] for a week or two after the [...] checked, more esp[...] long standing cas[...] cine will not require any [...] bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA

Read the following extract of a letter from Mrs. Rivers, wife of Rev[...] Dr. Rivers, one of the most learned, [...] and popular Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who is at present stationed at Broadway Church, Louisville, Ky.:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 8, 1869.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: Many thanks to you for the medicine you have so kindly given me. I have been a great sufferer for years, and had the advice of various physicians. Some pronounced my spine, some my lungs, and some my heart to be the seat of my disease. I have been burnt, blistered and cupped until I had become disheartened. Several very eminent physicians who examined my spine informed me that I was threatened with paralysis or appoplexy any day, and that nothing but a seton would relieve me. I had a perfect horror of that, and was hesitating about having one inserted, when you kindly sent me your Sarsaparilla which I immediately began to take three times a day. I had suffered terribly with my head, acute pain in the right side of it, most especially when I would read or write for any length of time, on rising to my feet I would be perfectly blind for several minutes, and would have to hold to something to prevent falling.

I am most happy to inform you that the pain in my head is entirely relieved. I suffer but seldom with my spine and then not so acutely. My appetite is good; indeed for the first time in my life I enjoy my dinner more than any meal during the day.

You kindly sent me four bottles again last night, and I began again this morning, and I hope to be entirely relieved. Please accept my heartfelt thanks and best wishes.

Very truly your most grateful friend,
M. B. C. RIVERS.

My journal abounds with similar letters, all of which I guarantee to be genuine and written by the persons whose names they bear.

Do not suffer yourself to be imposed on. Don't be drawn away after new and doubtful experiments. Don't risk your health by letting novices experiment upon you with their trash.

My Sarsaparilla has stood the test for twenty-five years; it is still the Sarsaparilla of the day, and of the age, towering over all others in popularity and its curative qualities.

Avoid all those who are trying to palm off on you other extracts of Sarsaparilla so called. Remember it is Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla of Louisville, Ky., that it is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and scrofulous affection. Also bear that in mind.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case:

I was wounded about two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved so often, my wounds have not healed yet. I have not sat up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in anything else. I wish that, that is genuine. Please express me half a dozen bottles and oblige

CAPT. C. P. JOHNSON.

P. S.—The following was written April 30th, 1866, by Mrs. Jennie Johnson, mother of Capt. Johnson.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: My husband, Dr. C. S. Johnson, was a skillful surgeon and physician in Central New York, where he died, leaving the above C. P. Johnson to my care. At thirteen years of age he had a chronic diarrhea and scrofula, for which I gave your Sarsaparilla. It cured him. I have for ten years recommended it to many in New York, Ohio and Iowa, for scrofula, fever sores, and general debility. Perfect success has attended it. The cures effected in some cases of scrofula and fever sores were almost miraculous. I am very anxious for my son to again have recourse to your Sarsaparilla. He is fearful of getting a spurious article, hence his writing to you for it. His wounds were terrible, but I believe he will recover.

Respectfully,
JENNIE JOHNSON.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

Extract of a Letter from Georgia.

VILLANOW, WALKER COUNTY, Ga., June 29, 1866.

Dr. John Bull—Dear Sir: I have recently given your *Worm Destroyer* several trials, and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for some article of the kind.

I am, sir, respectfully,
JULIUS P. CLEM[...], M. D.

P. S.—So unqualified and [...] the testimonials in favor of my Worm Destroyer that newspaper space is entirely too small to tell its merits.

It is an infallible remedy for Worms. Try it and be convinced. See my journal for a more full description.

JOHN BULL.

P. S.—Mr. Johnson was the son of a skillful surgeon. His mother recommended to her friends, and for many years used my Sarsaparilla with perfect success in Scrofula and Fever-sores. Mrs. Johnson states that the cures effected were almost miraculous. Read my Journal for extended information and advice in your case. My Journal contains certificates of eminent persons, ministers and medical men—men who are known here in this community for integrity and veracity. I have recently received a most remarkable certificate from an eminent gentleman of Louisville. JOHN BULL.

BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS.

BULL'S PECTORAL Wild CHERRY

BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS

All the above medicines prepared by Dr. John Bull at his laboratory, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by C. A. HOLCOMBE, Druggist, Hickman, Ky. march1—1y

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

SATURDAY, : : : JULY 5, 1873.

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Judge B. R. Walker, as a candidate to represent Hickman and Fulton counties in the next General Assembly of the State of Kentucky.

We are authorized to announce A. J. Hess, as a candidate to represent the counties of Fulton and Hickman in the next State Legislature.

For County Surveyor.

We are authorized to announce Robert Y. McConnell, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce W. L. Alexander, Jr., as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W. [illegible] Jones, as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor at the ensuing August election.

For County Assessor.

We are authorized to announce H. R. Brown, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce THAD. W. THOMAS, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. F. Hubert. jel-te

We are authorized to announce R. G. Garret, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, to fill the unexpired term of B. F. Hubert, resigned.

We are authorized to announce Chas. T. Nichols, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, to fill the unexpired term of B. F. Hubert, resigned.

We are authorized to announce F. L. [illegible], as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. F. Hubert.

We are authorized to announce M. L. Herring, Jr., as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. F. Hubert.

We are authorized to announce J. A. Noonan, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. F. Hubert.

We are authorized to announce Capt. W. B. Jones, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. F. Hubert.

We are authorized to announce Jno. L. Huffman, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton County, to fill the unexpired term of B. F. Hubert, resigned.

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce Joseph Dorman, as a candidate for the office of Coroner of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election.

Particular Notice.

All persons, who now receive the Courier through the Post Office in this city, and who do not wish to pay postage on it—20 cents a year—will call at the Courier Office for it. After the 1st of July, all persons receiving papers through the Post Office in this city, will have to pay postage thereon,—the same as if they came from a distance.

ALSO, we propose to our subscribers in Western Kentucky and West Tennessee to PREPAY postage on the Courier, at this office, at the same price, $2 00 a year, on and after July 1st, when subscription to the same is paid in advance. This rule applies only to those making payments on and after said date.

Public Speaking.

A. J. HESS AND B. R. WALKER, Candidates for Representative in the Legislature, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

July 4, Friday, at Hales Bridge, [barbecue]
" 5, Saturday, at [illegible]
" 12, " " Pelo.
" 15, " Rockspring.
" 17, " Fulton Station.
" 19, " Spring Hill.
" 21, Ray's Mill day, Columbus night.
" 22, Moscow.
" 23, Lodgeton.
" 24, Jordan Station.
" 25, Ebenezer Church.
" 26, Kirks School House day; Hickman at night.
" 29, Campbell's School House.
" 31, " in the Bend

Notice to Teachers.

In a recent decision of the Attorney-General, it has been decided that a teacher must procure a certificate previous to beginning school to qualify him to teach; I, therefore, I will be in Hickman on the Third Saturday in each month, and will examine teachers desiring to obtain certificates.

R. T. TYLER,
School Commissioner.

Keep Cool!

We have an excellent variety of White Linen Duck and Marseilles Vests, Coats, and Pants, Drap De Ete, Lustre and Alpacca Coats, which we are offering very low.

july5—2t J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

WHEAT comes in right lively.

THE Surveyor's race is warm.

THE Assessor's race is warmer.

BUT the weather is the warmest.

THE Masons are to assist in laying the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church, on the 10th.

The corn crop, except in special localities, must also fall short, except we have very favorable season henceforth.

THE Mississippi Central Railroad has been completed ten miles north of Milan, and will be finished to the Ohio River, opposite Cairo, by the 15th of September.

THOSE enterprising merchants, Howard & Blythe, Fulton, Ky., in order to close out their large stock of spring and summer goods, will from this date sell at very reduced prices. Bargains are to be obtained. Give them a call.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE—CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the new Episcopal Church is to be laid on July 10th instead of the 8th, as heretofore announced, Rev. Dr. Berkley, of St. Louis, officiating.

Episcopal service to morrow, at 4 o'clock, p. m., by Rev. N. N. Cowgill.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—In this issue will be found a list of appointments for public speaking by A. J. Hess and Judge B. R. Walker, candidates for the Legislature. The publication is by authority. We understand the issues of the canvass are now well made up—embracing questions of much public importance—and as they are both experienced speakers—we presume good audiences will great them.

A COLORED CANDIDATE.—There is some talk that we are to have a colored candidate for Assessor of Fulton county. We don't know how this is; but let the colored men once set up for themselves, and call for a division of the offices, and it will test the sincerity of their political white friends. It is all right and proper for the poor negro to vote for white Republicans, but now let us see how many white Republicans will vote for a black brother.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We are authorized to announce Jno. L. Huffman, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county. He is a native born Fulton county man, and promises to discharge the duties of the office faithfully if elected. The office of road overseer is the only public trust he claims ever to have held, but he refers to the duties therein discharged as an evidence of his merit.

HICKMAN AND TIPTONVILLE PACKET.—Our enterprising townsmen, Joseph Dougal and Jno. Simonese, have bought the canal steamer, Darwin, for the express purpose of running in the trade between Hickman and Tiptonville, and perhaps as far down as Point Pleasant. This boat is of sufficient capacity to accommodate the trade named, and is pronounced thoroughly sea-worthy. She is now undergoing some repairs about her wheels, but will commence regular service in about ten days, making Tiptonville and intermediate points tri-weekly, and oftener if necessary. This little boat will be a valuable adjunct to our trade and should be encouraged by the citizens of Hickman [illegible] along the line.

LADIES' T[illegible] SCARFS, FICHUS, Bows, Lace C[illegible]s, Parasols, just received [illegible] at RICE & BRO.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MASS MEETING — A Sunday School Mass Meeting, of the M. E. Church, South, will be held at Dresden, Tenn., on Sunday, 13th inst. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. J. T. C. Collins and other speakers. A special train of [illegible] will leave Hickman at 6½ o'[illegible] for Dresden, and returning arrive at Hickman about 6½ in the evening of same day. Arrangements have been made to take all the Sunday Schools on the route. In order to accommodate persons not belonging to Sunday Schools, the fare has been reduced to $1 00 for the trip. Tickets will be found at H. C. Bailey's, W. L. McCutchen's, and the Book Stores.

☞ A RARE CHANCE AT THE VARIETY STORE. A steamboat forsale—price one-fourth of its real value. Terms cash. Call and see. S. N. WHITE.

THE CONCERT TO NIGHT.—The Hickman Amateur Minstrel troupe give a performance to-night, which for enjoyment, will well repay attendance and the price of admission. The performers have greatly improved on their previous exhibitions, and an entire new programme, consisting of songs, dances, burlesques, etc. In the programme we have Kirkpatrick, Parker, Moore, Nelson, Minter, and others, who insure a good laugh and plenty of fun. Besides the music is much improved on previous occasions; and as it is the object of the young men to appropriate the receipts to paying a teacher to perfect them in music, we trust they will receive a liberal encouragement. Let every friend of this band, male and female, attend.

THE CHOLERA STOPS PASSENGER TRAINS BY THE WHOLESALE.—The prevalence of the cholera [illegible] cities of Nashville and Memphis, has given all the trunk lines of railroad running through Tennessee an excuse for discontinuing about one half—in some cases more than half—their passenger trains. The companies all say, however, that immediately upon the abatement of the epidemic, they will resume the regular schedules heretofore in operation.

GREAT REDUCTION!

In order to close out the balance of our stock of Grenadines, Lawns, Piques, Linens, and Summer Poplins, we shall offer them from this date at greatly reduced prices.

july5—2t J. H. PLAUT & BRO.

THE Troy *Times* report cholera morbus prevailing in that vicinity to a considerable extent.

YOUNG Walworth, for killing his father, in New York, was convicted of murder in the second degree.

THE hands on the Mississippi Central road, opposite Cairo, are reported dying like sheep, from something like cholera.

THE prevalance of cholera in Paducah, we understand, will occasion the adjournment of Circuit Court, which should assemble there next Monday.

THE County Convention which met in Blandville last week, nominated Col. Thos. H. Corbett for re election to the Legislature. He opposes a division of the county.

MR. PA[illegible] Marshal of Union City, was shot [illegible]unday last, by a prisoner, who he was trying to arrest. The wound is dangerous, but more hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Two little boys in the neighborhood of Memphis last Sunday ate inordinately of plums, and both died by the road[illegible] within a hundred yards of [illegible] where the plums grew. Of [illegible] things come cholera

THE South would not have failed, says Henry A. Wise, had the Mississippi run east and west, instead of up and down the continent. We tried our best at Vicksburg to correct the error, says an exchange, but the pesky thing will run so.

WHEAT.—We regret to learn that the wheat crop is turning out much below expectations, both as to quantity and quality. The late heavy rains done the damage. We hear some say that the crop will fall 20 per cent below last year.

TRACK laying is being pushed forward rapidly on the Cairo and Fulton road. At last accounts the track had reached Rockport, Ark., 43 miles south west of Little Rock and 19 miles beyond Benton, the late terminus. The grading is nearly completed to Fulton and it is expected there will be no delay in the track laying.

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., is building up fast. A local paper says: "A man lay down on a vacant lot to sleep off a drunk. He was astonished on awaking to find a two story house built over him."

4TH OF JULY.

The 4th of July—our National birth day—was variously celebrated by this community—and from each quarter we have good reports of high enjoyment.

A good number of our young folks excursed to Cairo on the steamer Glascow, accompanied on the expedition by the old Hickman Cornet band. The excursionists boarded the Glascow 12 M. Thursday night, and at this writing have not returned.

Our German citizens—joined by a large number of Americans—participated in a grand pic-nic and dance at Miller's Garden. The new Hickman Cornet band furnished the music, and we must say played excellently well considering their short practice, etc. Their string music was superb. The day passed off pleasantly, so we understand.

The colored population celebrated the day by a barbecue, speaking, school exercises, etc. The run of festivities was so large, and the thermometer so high, we failed to attend, but presume everything passed off orderly and quietly. The colored citizens were out en masse from all directions.

NEW STYLE OF SCARFS, Linen and Paper Collars for Gentlemen, at may17—tf RICE & BRO.

Cholera.

The daily news-papers of the country note the gratifying intelligence of the abatement of cholera in the various cities where it has been prevailing for some time. In Nashville and Memphis, where it developed in its most virulent type, the number of deaths daily have diminished more than one half. Louisville, and other cities, thus far have been comparatively exempt from its ravages. Every indication is that the progress of the disease is checked so far as it may appear in a general form. The eastern cities have entirely escaped, which can doubtless be attributed to the prompt sanitary measures that they have taken.

IN Memphis and Nashville the cholera is rapidly on the decrease, evidently having spent its force. The accounts from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville, lead us to fear it will prevail in these cities.

Our Tiptonville Levee.

From the following advertisement, which we clip from the the Troy *Times*, it will be seen that our Lake county neighbors are moving in earnest in our Levee enteprise. A special term of the Chancery Court will be held at Tiptonville, the 1st Monday in August, and we presume there is no doubt a charter of incorporation will be obtained:

PETITION FOR CHARTER.

In Chancery Court at Tiptonville, Tennessee June 24th, 1873. } Whereas R. S. Bradford, Michael Peacock W. Shaw, C. H. Riley, and others have filed their petition praying the Court to Grant them a Charter of incorporation for stock company, the purpose of which is the construction of a Levee along the bank of the Mississippi River, commencing at a point near Island 10 in Lake County, running Northward and Eastward, for the purpose of redeeming the overdown lands of Lake, Obion and Dyer Counties from inundation of said river.

It is ordered by the Clerk & Master that publication be made in the "Troy Times" requiring all persons who may be interested to appear at the special Term of Chancery Court to be held at Tiptonville, on the 1st Monday in August next, and show cause if any they have why the prayer should not be granted, or it will be proceeded with expartee.

L. DONALSON, Solr. } JOE. G. TIPTON, Clk. & M.

H. S. B. & O. R. R.

Dr. J. D. Smith, President of the H. S. B. & O. R. R. Co., has been in our city this week, and reports himself just off of a canvass through Kentucky. He reports the prospects for raising the stock for his road through Kentucky as very flattering, and expects to be able during the summer, or early fall, to make negotiations for the completion of the road from Cairo to this place.—*Brownsville Bee.*

N. F. THOMPSON, the second grand officer of the State in the I. O. G. T. will be present at the Convention at Union Church on 26th inst., and address the public. He is an able and eloquent speaker. The friends of Temperance here are in hopes that he will be induced to visit our town, and lecture on the Sunday night following.

For Sale.

50 BALES OF HAY, cheap, call on.
may31 JO. STEGALA.

THE Troy *Times* of June 27 says: The general prospect for crops in Obion county are gloomy. Corn is backward and in the weeds; cotton small and badly damaged by the scab; oats promise a fine yield, and Irish potatoes are tolerable. The honey harvest is said to be very rich this year. The grass and clover promise an average crop.

"As for myself," says Billings, "I believe in the spirit of charity, the spirit of perseverance, the spirit of patriotism; I believe in the animal spirit of race-horses and terriers; I believe in Jamaica spirits, taken in small doses, for the rheumatism; I believe in the equitable and just spirit of good people, which, I fancy, is rare; I believe in the spirits of vengeance, and, above all, in the spirit of forgetfulness—if we owe a man any thing, and can't pay it, may he forget the debt?"

Eloquent Purr-oration.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, when it undertakes to describe a storm, is a success which might well excite the envy of the traditional Western orator. Witness the following felicitous paragraph, which closes one of its descriptions:

"At this juncture an infuriated tomcat leaped upon a wall, and, with swollen tail and a hellish shriek, defied the elements. The latter accepted the challenge, and a bolt of lightning struck at the cat's tail, who only turned a somersault and veiled defiance; again did Jove hurl his fiercest bolt, but the cat dodged it, and, after one more attempt to vanquish the feline, the thunders died into silence, the cat allowed his tail to shrink, the clouds rolled away and all was peace above."

ABOUT $400 was realized at the St. John's day festival in Hopkinsville, for the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home in Louisville.

The Beecher-Bowen Scandal.

The Brooklyn Eagle says the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church have received from F. West, a specific charge of slander against Henry Bowen. It is charged he circulated slanders against Henry Ward Beecher, which are false, and his (Bowen's) expulsion, called for, is to be made immediately. Beecher is desirous that the investigation should be made at once. The matter was referred to a committee of deacons and four deaconesses.

The Eagle adds this morning that a reporter called upon Holliday, who, in answer to a request for a copy of the charges, said: "You can't get them from me, sir." He further refused any information concerning the proposed investigation. The reporter came in contact with several prominent members of Beecher's Church, and the general opinion seems to be that it would be better for the church if the investigation was carried on in public. On very good authority, it was ascertained that the charges refer to certain utterances made by Bowen at a recent conference, which took place at the house of Victoria Woodhull.

Startling Revelations.

[Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel, 25th.]

Horse thief named Hayden, a resident of Bath county, was arrested at Owingsville on Wednesday of last week, charged with stealing horses. He acknowledged stealing horses, and made some revelations which caused considerable excitement. He claims to belong to an organized gang, whose operations are somewhat similar to those of Murrell and other bands. He says their line of operations extends from Demossville, in Pendleton county, through the counties of Pendleton, Harrison, Scott, Nicholas, Bourbon, Clark, Montgomery, Bath, and the upper counties to the Virginia line, and through Virginia into North Carolina. He gives the names of about eighty persons in the counties named, who he says are members of the gang. On the strength of his revelation a notorious bad character named Satterfield has been arrested for applying the torch to Owingsville at the time of the recent destructive fire that visited that town. Satterfield is to have his trial at Owingsville to day (Thursday,) and this may have the effect of throwing more light on the highly important subject.

From the Courier-Journal.

Excitement in Texas.

Late advices from the Rio Grande indicate that the Kickapoo Indians have organized a large band and are encamped on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, ready for a descent on Laredo as soon as the river shall fall sufficiently for them to cross; and we may expect more stirring news from that quarter. Our Texas correspondent furnishes us this morning with the most vivid and accurate account of the situation on the frontier that has yet been given to the public. He has devoted much time and travel to ascertain the temper of the people on both sides of the river, and the conversations with the most noted characters of the border will be found very interesting, if not exciting. He is a shrewd observer, and, being accustomed to the signs of war, his opinion that a conflict with Mexico is imminent and inevitable will confirm a similar conviction which has existed in the minds of nearly every thoughtful person whose attention has been attracted to our frontier troubles.

From the Indianapolis Sent[illegible]

Western Crops.

The fears expressed a fe[illegible] ago, as to the present crops [illegible] State, appear to have been prett[illegible] founded. Very accurate return[illegible] all the principal grain-growing re[illegible] in the West, show a backward season, but promise a good yield. From the reports on wheat, it appears that Indiana's prospect is less promising than most other States. Iowa has never shown a better crop on the ground at this season than at the present. From all points, the reports are uniform, the wheat and oats never looked better. But the farther North the better the crop seems to be the rule.

THE Dyersburg Gazette says: "The P. and M. R. R Company has realized over $2,000,000 on the sale of its first mortgage bonds; it has $50,000 worth of Dyersburg bonds, on which our citizens are now paying interest at the rate of about $10 a day; it has $50,000 of individual stock from our citizens; the time for which it promised our town a railroad connection is passed, and still there is no contract let out that will bring the road to Dyersburg. While we are sorry for our town, we congratulate Newbern on her fair prospects of becoming, for the next business season the trading center for Dyer county: but it will be a terrible slam on Dyersburg."

A VERY PROPER RESOLUTION.—Advices from the leaders of the McEnery or People's party in Louisiana say, that if there is to be a new election in that State, they desire it to be exclusively under the control of the Federal Government, and assert that if Gov. Kellogg and his associates are allowed in any way to control; or even intermeddle with it, the friends of McEnery and opponents of Kellogg will have nothing to do with the election. This resolution, on the part of the wronged and outraged people of Louisiana, is one that all just men of whatever party, will justify and applaud.

PARSON BROWNLOW concludes a characteristic article against Gen. D. H. Hill, with the following melancholy announcement: "As to myself, I shall go on in the even tenor of my way, and at the expiration of my term in the Senate, two years hence, I expect to revive the Knoxville Whig for the especial benefit of men of your stamp."

AN address has been sent to President Grant and Governor Dix by the Italian born citizens, expressing the belief that some prompt, effectual remedy is absolutely necessary to put down the infamous traffic in Italian children carried on between Italy and America, and asking that certain laws may be framed to that end.

HIRAM POWERS, the famous American sculptor who died last week at Florence, was a Vermonter by birth, who started in the world as a hotel waiter, and was subsequently apprenticed to a clockmaker in Cincinnati, in which city he learned from a Prussian sculptor, the rudiments of the art of which he leaves so many enduring monuments to attest his genius.

As a sanitary measure the Board of Health of Paducah has ordered that all hogs in the city are to be turned loose in the streets. It is claimed that they make excellent scavengers when permitted to run at large, but when kept penned up spread disease and death in all directions.

WM. M. SMITH, a mail agent, running between Jackson, Miss., and Humboldt, Tenn., has been arrested for robbing the mail and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

A [illegible] Woman.

An [illegible] suit is now going on [illegible] Some years ago a surgeon [illegible] acquaintance of a young girl [illegible] became a mother. "I cannot [illegible]," said the doctor (although [illegible] married) "but if you can find any [illegible] to make you his wife, and adopt [illegible] child as his own, I will leave him my fortune." But a husband could [illegible] be found to accept these conditions. However, among the girl's friends was a school companion of hers whose brother had just been abroad, [illegible] he proposed to take her brother's name and attire, and marry her friend to save her from disgrace. This was done, and they duly married and lived before the world as man and wife. The doctor died in course of time, according to his word, left his whole fortune to the child. The supposititious husband also died, and the secret was discovered. Hearing this, the relations of the doctor have brought action against the child to recover the fortune. The money, they say, was left to the child of Mons and Mme. A.; but as there was no Mons. A., there could be no Mme. A.—*ergo*, the child could not be theirs. The suit is still at this point, the plaintiff's case being alone heard as yet.

The Workers of the United States.

The *Scientific American* has been investigating the census returns, with a view of ascertaining the number of working people in the United States and their specific pursuits. The results of this investigation show that we have 12,505,923 workers out of a total population of 38,5[illegible]71, of [illegible] 669,436 are males and 1,839,487 females. The number of females industrially employed is probably much greater than these figures indicate, many women and girls being put down in the census tables as having no occupation who are constantly engaged in domestic or household duties. If those returns were correct they would indicate that only about one third of our people have a regular industrial pursuit. Making a reasonable addition for female workers the industrial classes may, perhaps, number one half the entire population.

THE Vanceburg *Kentuckian*, of Friday last says: "Ex President Jefferson Davis and family passed up the river a few days since, on a visit to Richmond, Va., after which they will spend the summer at White Sulphur Springs."

THERE is a man in Gibson county named Hogwood, twenty four years of age, who weighs forty-five pounds and is just forty four inches high.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, Esq., J. F. Marr, near Hickman, Wednesday evening, July 2nd, by Elder Barton, Mr. Edward C. McClain, of New Orleans, to Miss SERENA MARR, of Hickman.

MARKET REPORTS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 4.

Gold—Gold [illegible] from 115¼ to 115½ on m[illegible] dealings.

Cotton—[illegible] quiet and unchanged, midd[illegible]s 21c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.

Cotton [illegible] unchanged. Flour [illegible] Wheat, but little offers [illegible] scarcely anything doi[illegible] $1 25. Corn [illegible]; No. 2 [illegible] with a [illegible] shoulders [illegible] clear [illegible]

[illegible] July 4. [illegible] Corn [illegible] moderate demand at [illegible] and fair and mar[illegible], side- 9½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.

Flour [illegible] depressed; triple extra $6 [illegible] family $8 50a10 00. Corn is ea[illegible] 57a58c white 59c. Hay, prime [illegible] 24. Bacon is firmer at 7½c. 9½c. [illegible] 9½c.

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE, } Satrday, July 5, 1873. }

CORN—shelled 45; ear 45c. from wagon. Merchants selling at 50a55.

COTTON—W quote at 7½ to 14½.

WHEAT—$100al 15.

MEAL—From wagons at 60c@65c

BUTTER—Fesh, 20 to 25c per lb.

POULTRY, ETC.—Young Chickens, $2 25 to 2 50 pr dozen. Old from 3 50a 4 00. Eggs, 1 to 12½c per dozen.

WOOL—40 a 45cts. lb. tub washed.

GENSING—[illegible]a75c per pound.

SALT—By [illegible] load. 7 bushel $3 00; by retail $ 2[illegible] 280 lbs, barrel by car load $2 25, by retail $3 50; sacks $2 50.

PLOWS—Herwick, Baltzer & Co's Steel Plows, No. 1, $7 00. No. 2, 9 00; No. 3, $10; No. 4, 11. By the lot not less than a dozen.

WAGONS—Hertwick, Baltzer & Co's make 2¼x8½ inch. (light two horse) thimble skein, $77 00; 3x9 inch, (medium) thimble skein $80 00; 3¼x10 inch, (heavy) thimble skein, $83 00; 1½x9 inch, (medium) iron axle, $90 00; 1¼x10 inch, (heavy) iron axle, $95 00

Hickman Wholesale Prices.

SEED.

TIMOTHY—	per bushel.	00 00
CLOVER—	" "	0 00
ORCHARD—	" "	0 00
HERDS—	" "	0 00
BLUE—	" "	0 00
HUNGARIAN—	" "	2 25
MILLET—	" "	2 00

STAVES.

Extra Pipes,	6	cents apiece.
No. 1 Pipes,	5	" "
No. 2 Pipes,	5	" "
No. 1 Hhds,	4	" "
No. 2 Hhds,	2½	" "
No. 1 Clarets,	3	" "
No. 2 Clarets,	2	" "

CANDLES, [illegible]tar. 20@23.

OATS—B[illegible], c: white, c: mix'd c.

CHEESE—per lb. 18c.

COFFEE, lb., 23@25c.

CRACKERS, ℔ 7½@8½c.

CASTINGS, ℔ lb, 5½a6c.

COTTON YARNS. ℔ dozen, 12@18c.

COAL OIL, ℔ gallon 25c per bbl.

FLOUR, $8 00@11 00.

FEATHERS, ℔ lb 50@60c prime.

GUNPOWDER, ℔ keg $7 50a$8 00.

WASH BOARDS per doz, $3 00a35c 2

PLOWS, Steel, 8a12½.

HUBS, 1 50a2 5½ per sett.

Nails ℔ lb 27@35c.

LARD OIL, ℔ gallon, $1 50.

LARD, ℔ lb 11c.

BLASTING POWDER, 5 50.

HIDES, green, 6c.

" dry 16c.

JEANS, per yard, 20a75.

LINSEY, per yard, 15a40c.

TALLOW, per lb 6c.

SODA—[illegible] keg 8½c ℔ lb.

SHOT, per bag, 3 00@3 25.

STONEWARE, ℔ gallon, 15 to 16c.

TOBACCO—Manufac'd. per lb 60 a $1 40

BAGGING—15a17 per yard.

ROPE—[illegible]ine 10.

IRON TI[illegible]—8½ to 10

BEESWAX—25@30c. ℔ lb.

IRON, [illegible]ize, 5½c.

PRINTS [illegible] 12½c.

LEATHER—[illegible]ip skins $4 50a8 50.

[illegible] sole, per lb. 35 a 45c.

" upper side, 4 50a5 00.

LIME—[illegible] 2 00.

BLACK[illegible] ℔ doz 45@95.

FELLO[illegible] 2 00a0 50.

STEEL[illegible] M. 8 A., 20a27c.

SYRU[illegible] gal B.kgs $5 00.

Large [illegible]ices good per cent. lower.

BUC[illegible] dozen, 3 00.

Bl[illegible] dozen, $2 50a3 00.

B[illegible]TING, ℔ yard, 10a15c.

[illegible] hold[illegible]

[illegible]ed quar[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Extra Special Notice.

Beware of Counterfeits! Smith's Tonic Syrup has been counterfeited, and the counterfeiter brought to grief.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

The genuine article must have Dr. John Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. John Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original John Smith's Tonic Syrup of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on the bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my column advertisement, and my show card. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right. The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself.

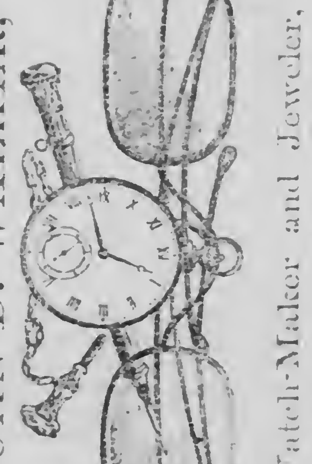
The public's servant,
DR. JOHN BULL,
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6, 1864.

CHEMISTRY is furnishing us new agents for fuel, for food, and many other important uses over those we once possessed. Ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months, by their terrible fevers, are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West, kept tenantless by their deleterious miasms, are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting chills and fever are so effectually cured by this remedy, that the disease no longer turns emigration aside, or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infected districts.—*Gazette*, Ind., Md.

CHARTER OAK STOVES

N. P. Harness & Co. are the regular authorized agents for the sale of the celebrated Stove, at Hickman. Its reputation is so wide-spread comment is unnecessary.

JOHN D. WALKER



Watch-Maker and Jeweler, Hickman, Kentucky.

Hotels.

Star House.

MR. JNO. W. MAYES & SON, announce that they have re-opened, and are re-fitting the hotel, known to the people in former days as the Walker House. Will be ready for guests by the first of March. feb17

Carpenters.

DAVID CHAPMAN. ALEX. PERRY.

Chapman & Perry, Carpenters and Contractors.

WILL build houses, repairing, and all kind of carpenter work, on lowest estimates and most reasonable terms. Also, will give special attention as UNDERTAKERS, and supply themselves with every facility. Address, or leave orders, to CHAPMAN & PERRY, july18-tf Hickman, Ky.

Grocers.

NEW GROCERY STORE!

J. R. BROWN & CO.,

HAVE just opened a Family Grocery Store, immediately opposite W. L. McCutchen's Wholesale Grocery House. They intend to devote themselves exclusively to the retail business, and their object is to keep everything in the way of family supplies. Our prices are as low as any, and we respectfully ask a share of custom from our friends and the public generally.
may24—3m J. R. BROWN & CO.

Family Grocery AND PROVISION STORE.

MR. JACOB FRENZ, at his old stand, Frenz' Block, Clinton St., keeps in store the best and freshest supplies of FAMILY GROCERIES and Provisions. He is one and the same all the time, and sells as cheap as the cheapest. None go away dissatisfied.
jan6—1y.

John Troutweine, HICKMAN, KY., Kentucky Street, at Barker's old stand.

KEEPS on hand a general supply of Family Groceries, Provisions and liquors, etc. which they offer to sell cheap.

JNO. WITTING. Cor Jackson and Cumberland Sts., DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, etc.

ALWAYS on hand the best brands of St. Louis Flour, at the lowest rates. ☞ Country produce taken for goods.

JOHN SIMONES, DEALER IN Family Groceries, LIQUORS, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and every thing usually kept in the grocery line, and his motto is " *Quick Sales and Small Profits.*" Articles furnished in small or large quantities just as cheap as can be bought any where else. JOHN SIMONES, feb12—1y Clinton street.

Dry Goods.

J. AMBERG, OFFERS TO THE TRADE, A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS, The rarest quality of Silks & Dress Goods. Comprising all desirable styles suitable for the spring trade.

The Stock consists of Gun Brand of ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS, Mariposa and Yosemite Stripes, White Goods and Quilts, Linens, Damasks and Towels, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Nottingham Curtains, Real and Imitation Laces, Veil Bareges and Grenadines, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Frow, Frow Cloth, Brocha Striped Poplins, Challey's Silk Striped Grenadines, Dolly Varden's Brocha Striped Grenadines, Percales, White Alpacas, Chinese Plaids, Ivanhoe and Montrose Stripes, &c. Also, a large line of WHITE GOODS. Also, have connected with my stock GOLD MEDAL FABRICS. 3-4 and 8-4 Black Grenadines, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Rolled Silk Chain Poplin, 6-4 Silk Chain Poplin and Epingline, Paris and German Fancy Dress Goods.

Gents' Department. We have a large assortment of Gents Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boys Spring Suits, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc.

CARPETS. Our stock of Carpets cannot be excelled in fabric or style.

SASHES, DOORS ETC., A complete assortment always in store.

1873

MILLET & ROULHAC, Latest Styles LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, And a full and complete stock of NOTIONS, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

GENTS' CLOTHING HATS and BOOTS, ALSO: GALLATIN COTTON YARNS, and a full and complete line of Groceries. PURE LIQUOR, FLOUR, Lime & Cement Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery, Wooden ware, &c. FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

Steam Wagon Factory.

HERTWECK, BALTZER, & CO.'S Wagon and Plow Works. COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT FOR Wagon Making. And the Manufacture of PLOWS. HICKMAN, KY.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and patrons that they are always on hand and ready for business, and will attend promptly to all orders for work. They always have on hand the very best and most substantial WAGONS, PLOWS, ETC., which they will sell on moderate terms.

H. C. BAILEY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c. KENTUCKY ST., HICKMAN, KY.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage for past ten years, I would solicit a continuation of the same. Terms cash. jan11—tf

Commission.

Bondurant & Drewry, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, HICKMAN, : : : KY. AGENTS FOR Ohio River Salt Company.

A LARGE supply of SALT, LIME, and CEMENT, and heavy GROCERIES. Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, etc., constantly on hand.

Undertaker.

Notice! Notice!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Oswald, is prepared to do all kinds of work either in the cabinet or carpenter business. Also, repairing done on short notice.

UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all sorts and sizes always on hand, and can be fitted up on 30 minutes notice.
jan18—6m M. S. OZMENT.

Fritz Samse, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture CLINTON ST., HICKMAN, KY.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT Attention. Repairing done on shortest notice.

UNDERTAKER.

Wooden and Metalic Coffins also kept on hand. march27

Steam Furniture Factory.

CHAS. OSWALD. N. P. HARNESS.

HICKMAN FURNITURE

FACTORY.

Oswald & Co,

Having supplied our establishment with all the improved modern machinery necessary to the manufacturing of Furniture, and availed ourselves of the advantage of STEAM POWER. *Is now prepared to compete with any Furniture Market in the West. We are now prepared to fill any order on short notice.*

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE

He can also furnish [illegible], *Of every d[illegible] to manufacturers and dealers in Furniture. The orders of MERCHANTS and CABINET MAKERS, solicited.* ☞ *Send for Price list.*

Cigar Maker.

FRANCIS MILLER, Manu[illegible] and Dealer in HAVANA AN[illegible] DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC. also, Toys, Notions, Etc., Clinton Street, HICKMAN, - - - KY.

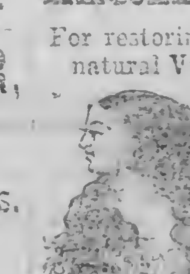
HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS HICKMAN, KY. [illegible], DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. [illegible] our work. Orders from the country promptly filled.

R. LEVI, (Successor to S. Levi.) WHOLESALE DEALER IN Wines, Liquors & Cigars. ROSE BLOCK CLINTON STREET. Hickman, Ky.

PURE LIQUORS FOR FAMILY AND Medicinal purposes always on hand [illegible] [illegible]1871

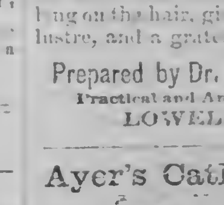
Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

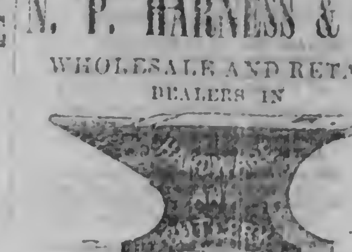
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Hardware and Tinware.

N. P. HARNESS & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN



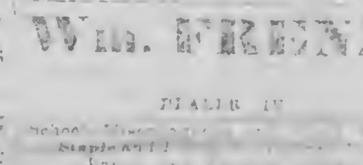
Stoves, Tinware and Castings, ALSO, Tenn. and Mo. Iron, Steel and CASTINGS, Axles, Hubbs, Fellows, Spokes, etc and all kinds of Woodwork. ALSO, PLOWS, Grates, Tin, Copper and SHEET-IRON WARE. Job Work done to order, [illegible] MILLWORK [illegible] Doors, Sash [illegible] [illegible]

VARIETY STORE, [illegible] HICKMAN, KY. S. N. WHITE. AT HIS OLD STAND Nos. 3, 4, and 5, [illegible] A General Variety Store. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, SADDLERY AND HARNESS. Also, Competent and skilled workmen in Tinning, Saddlery & Har[illegible], [illegible] FARMING IMPLEMENTS, LUMBER AND SHINGLES [illegible]

Books and Stationery.

J. H. DAVIS, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries BOOKS AND STATIONERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS. CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY. [illegible]

Wm. FRENZ. DEALER IN [illegible]



The Most Perfect Aids to Vision in the World are Lazarus Morris & Co's Celebrated Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

For the following [illegible] reasons:

1—They never tire the eyes.

2—They [illegible] and strengthen the eyes.

3—They last many years without changing.

4—They are pure, hard and brilliant.

5—They are perfect in every particular.

6—They are warranted not to break

7—The frames are made of the finest material, and a sure proof of the [illegible]

They can be procured [illegible] Book Store, Clinton Street, [illegible], Ky.

Drugs and Medicines.

C. A. HOLCOMBE, DRUGGIST, HICKMAN, KY AND DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Seeds. PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

Stables.

Sale and Livery Stable. Wm. B. [illegible], KENTUCKY STREET, [illegible]

Joe's Saloon! COR. KENTUCKY & CLINTON STS. DOLLY VARDEN SALOON! [illegible] NEW BUILDING. Hickman, Kentucky. The elite saloons. The finest brands of Liquors, Cigars constantly on hand. jan 14